# THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## Arrival of the America at Halifax.

## THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

## FURTHER SUSPENSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

## Probability of Another Advance in the Bank's Rate of Discount.

## SECOND FAILURE TO LAUNCH THE LEVIATHAN

## Consols Steady—Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 21st ult., arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning.

The *America* brings about £35,000 in specie.

The Collins steamer *Baltic* arrived out at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 18th.

The steamship *Jason*, from New-York, bound to Southampton, put into Queenstown on the 18th, short of coal.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS ABROAD.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, the applications at the Bank of England for discount rather increased than diminished.

The list of failures was seriously extended.

NEW SUSPENSIONS.

E. SUVEKING & SON, in the Swedish trade—liabilities £500,000 sterling; ALLEN, SMITH & Co., in the Denmark trade—liabilities £100,000; GORRISSEN, HUFFEL & Co., general merchants—in consequence of American difficulties—liabilities £600,000 sterling; SVENDSEN & JOHNSON, merchants—liabilities £40,000; and BROCKLEBST & WESSELS, corn importers—liabilities £40,000.

The probability of a further advance in the bank rate was discussed, but the large gold arrivals were regarded as likely to render such a step unnecessary.

The funds were firm throughout the day.

On Thursday, the 19th, the *Times* says there was a decided amendment in all mercantile quarters. Not a single failure was reported, and some special causes of anxiety were removed. The same paper remarks that it is understood that the application which has been made within the last few days by a leading American house to the Bank of England for a large advance on securities furnished from the private resources of the firm, has been most satisfactorily met, and that all the accommodation required will be fully granted. According to rumor, the requirements of the firm in question, (one of the most eminent in the American trade,) were nearly a million sterling, and according to the *Daily News*, the assistance received from the Bank, after a long deliberation of the Directors, will, it is expected, enable the firm promptly to comply with the conditions upon which the advances were made.

[We have received the following dispatch, addressed to an intimate friend here of Messrs. PEABODY & Co., of London:]

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Dec. 2—9½ P. M.

We cannot gather more information than that contained in the dispatch already transmitted, which embraces everything contained in the London *Times*. The name of PEABODY is not mentioned in the newspapers, but the eminent American firm referred to is that of GEO. PEABODY & Co. It is understood that the Bank of England has promptly responded to their call, and afforded them assistance to the extent of one million sterling.

The London *Globe* on Friday says:

"There is now a much quieter feeling in city circles, and the absence of further commercial failures seems to have created increased confidence. Most persons are inclined to believe that the worst is over, and that although an occasional disaster may occur, those mercantile firms who found themselves embarrassed will be enabled through the assistance of friends to extricate themselves. The fact that a large establishment connected with the United States has been assisted by the Bank, which has prevented a serious failure, appears to have produced much satisfaction."

The pressure for money at the Banks was undiminished. Indeed, some authorities say it was more intense than ever, but the meeting of the Bank Directors broke up without making any advance on the rates of discount.

Loans on Government securities were in demand at 10 per cent.

At Hamburg the rate of discount had receded to 8¾.

Private letters from Paris describe a better feeling. The American houses were beginning to get remittances, and the condition of the Bank of France was improving.

At other Continental cities there are likewise signs of an approaching tendency to the revival of confidence.

A large and very influential meeting had been held in Glasgow for the purpose of expressing confidence in the Scotch Banks. It was resolved to accept the notes of the suspended Banks as currency.

The shipment of silver to the East by the mail of the 20th is only £318,000.

The stoppage of the Wolverhampton Bank caused many failures in the iron districts, representing in the aggregate a large sum.

The London *Commercial Daily List* of Friday says: "The discount is in some measure become more settled. The timely assistance afforded by the Bank of England has arrested the distress which would otherwise have occurred. We cannot quote rates lower. From 10 to 12 ₱ cent. continues to be demanded. There is, however, a better feeling in all monetary departments, and good bills cease to be rejected. We confidently look forward to the day when confidence will be reëstablished."

Messrs. SCOTT & Co., of Queenstown, have suspended, and their liabilities are estimated at from £100,000 to £200,000 sterling.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The *Times* City Article of Friday evening says: "The funds have been very steady to-day, and have closed at an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. We have to confirm the statement made yesterday, that the advance required upon ample securities by an important American house would be fully granted. There have been no further serious failures during the day, the only suspension mentioned being that of a firm of whose ultimate solvency there is apparently not the slightest doubt. A further improvement in foreign exchanges, and the prospect of about half a million in Australian gold being forthwith taken to the Bank, and also of a considerable arrival by the *Persia* from New-York, are assisting to impart firmness to foreign exchanges. This afternoon the rates for Amsterdam and Hamburg were rather higher, but Paris was about the same as at last post. About £35,000 of gold and coin was sold in the Bank to-day. The suspension was announced on Friday of J. R. THOMSON & Co.—a firm largely engaged in the Colonial trade, especially with the Cape of Good Hope. Their liabilities are supposed to amount to about £200,000 to £300,000.

The rate of discount at Hamburg was again advanced from 8¾ to 9½ per cent. This has partly been occasioned by the apprehension of a large failure, which it is believed will be found to have been averted.

The *Times* City article gives the following account of the state of the Produce markets during the week: "The Produce markets which at the commencement of the week showed a slight tendency to improvement, have since relapsed in consequence of the extreme pressure for money, and the still unsatisfactory nature of the American advices. Further heavy failures during all the early days of the week further increased the general feeling of distrust, but the absence of any fresh difficulties on Thursday and Friday had some effect in restoring confidence."

At Vienna there has been a partial recovery in the funds, and the premium on gold declined nearly one per cent. There was an official announcement of a considerable reduction in the Austrian military establishment.

At Hamburg, Messrs. ULBING & CRAMER, engaged in the Swedish trade, have stopped payment, being involved in some of the embarrassments in London.

In the *Daily News* City article it is said that the negotiation of bills on the Continent was attended with great difficulty.

The *Daily News* City Article, of Friday evening, says: "The funds after obtaining a rise of ⅜ per cent. higher, closed ¼ per cent. higher than yesterday. Upon the whole the feeling in the money market was to-day calmer and more satisfactory. The negotiations for affording assistance to a great and wealthy American house, with liabilities estimated at more than two millions, were to-day satisfactorily concluded. The temporary embarrassments of the firm in question were solely occasioned by the impossibility of procuring remittances from some of the first houses in America. Provided that no fresh important cases of embarrassment occur, there is a disposition to hope that affairs will become more cheerful."

LAST NIGHT'S BANK RETURNS.

The *Times* City article, referring to these acts, points out that while we have been increasing our promises to pay in gold, the stock of gold on which these promises were based has been steadily diminishing. All will see that this inverse process must have certain limits, and that if those limits were reached, national suspension would be the result, happily ye checked by the partial tendency to the revival of confidence.

The *Daily News* City article describes the returns as the most remarkable ever published. The Banks have infringed the act to the extent of two millions, but to a considerable extent this infringement is more seeming than real. Of the two millions of new notes created against Government securities deposited in the issue department, £1,148,185 in notes, and £404,501 in coin, making a total reserve of £1,552,686 remaining in the Bank still; consequently, the extent to which the public have actually trenched upon the new fund or two millions, so far as placed at their disposal, is really less than half a million. The $686,412 of coin withdrawn remains in the country, being held in Scotland and Ireland. The Bank appears to have sold a million of Government securities in the market.

NOTTINGHAM, Friday—P. M.

The town remains perfectly tranquil. The Mayor and magistrates had succeeded in preventing a meeting of the operatives. Many came in from the country districts, but quietly dispersed. It was generally believed that upon the meeting being prevented in the market-place the men would assemble in Nottingham Forest, and every precautionary measure was taken to disperse any crowd that might come together. In the country districts the police were prepared to act at a moment's notice. Temporary relief has been afforded to a great many families. The able-bodied are not compelled to go into the workhouse, and they are employed in constructing a new road. One of the rioters of Tuesday night has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A second attempt has been made to launch the leviathan steamer *Great Eastern*, on the 19th instant, but it proved a failure, it being found impossible to move her. The four hydraulic presses were brought to bear on the ship with full force, which failed to start her, all hands were set to work on the capstans and land purchases to heave her off by chains, but one of the chains gave way, which put an end to the operations. The effort was not to regularly launch her, but to move the vessel some forty feet lower down. Another attempt will be made in a few days with a further improvement in appliances. The public are now kept in ignorance as to the movements of those having the superintendence of launching her.

The Siamese Ambassador has been formally received by Queen VICTORIA, at Windsor Castle.

Some riotous proceedings had taken place among the unemployed operatives at Nottingham. They held a public meeting, and the windows of some of the provision-shops were afterwards broken. Any further meetings had been interdicted, and special constables enrolled to preserve the peace.

There was a meeting of the bondholders of the Erie Railroad on the 18th inst.

A resolution was adopted, expressing confidence in the intrinsic value of the line, and for the appointment of a Committee to raise subscriptions of further capital, to prevent the foreclosure of the property.

A submarine telegraph cable had been laid between Gagliari and Malta, a distance of about 300 miles, with perfect success. This line will accelerate the receipt of the Indian news by a day or two.

FRANCE.

A prosecution, commenced against certain money changers, had considerably checked the demand for gold at the Bank of France.

A dispatch from Marseilles says: "Since the publication of the decree authorizing the exportation of grain, the improvement in the aspect of affairs has been maintained. There has been a rise of three francs for the best qualities. Other goods are beginning to rally."

The *Pays* explains the difference that had occurred at Shanghae between the Consuls of France and the United States, and that the affair was of trivial importance, and did not result in any interruption of the friendly relations between the two Consuls.

PARIS, Friday evening.—The funds are rather lower. The Three Per Cents. closed at 66f. 95c.

SPAIN.

At Madrid it was not considered likely that the financial crisis would affect Spain. The situation of the Bank continued highly satisfactory.

The price of Wheat continued to give way.

The Madrid journals give some details of a new Carlo-Republican conspiracy, discovered at Barcelona. They say that the members of the former party residing in France were concerned in it; and add that a notorious Carlist, NAKO MONTEZERRAT, who was at the head of affairs, had been arrested and condemned to death; but the execution was postponed in consequence of his having offered to make disclosures.

ITALY.

Dispatches from Turin announce that of sixty-five definitive election returns in Piedmont, forty-two are in favor of the Ministry, three doubtful, and twenty Clerical.

The following is the latest dispatch received:

PIEDMONT, Wednesday, Nov. 18.—Elections were known to the number of 154, of which 48 belong to the Clerical Party and extreme right, and the remainder to the different shades of the Liberal Party.

GERMANY.

The Powder Mills at Mayence, on the Rhine, had exploded, destroying a portion of the upper part of the city. Thirty persons were killed, and nearly 500 wounded. The damage is estimated at £80,000.

The advices from Bohemia are deplorable. Exchange was in favor of gold against Bank notes, although secured by the State, at the rate of 11 to 12 per cent., and in favor of silver at the rate of 8 to 9 per cent.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter of the 14th says the financial accounts from the manufacturing districts were exceedingly afflicting. The number of failures was enormous. No greater panic was ever known at Vienna.

RUSSIA.

A great fire happened at St. Petersburg on the 5th ult. Many lives were lost. No particulars are given.

The French journal, *Moniteur of the Fleet*, says the Russian Plenipotentiary announced, at Shanghae, that he came to act in concert with the British and French Ambassadors, and that he entertained no doubt of their being received at Pekin.

PRUSSIA.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated the 18th ult., says: "It is asserted that Government will propose no new law of importance during the coming session of the Chambers. The ordinary budget, however, will contain a proposal for increasing the stipend of all public functionaries.

TURKEY.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that a difference is said to have arisen between England and Turkey on one hand and Russia on the other, respecting the trade and navigation of the Black Sea. This difference threatened to assume some importance, but the French and Prussian Governments interposed and suggested that a solution should be left to the Congress of Paris.

The difference between the French Ambassador at Constantinople and REDSCHID PACHA it was understood had been reconciled.

It was rumored that the prospect of an understanding on the question of the Principalities was all but certain, and that REDSCHID PACHA would offer no opposition to the plan of an Administration union. In the meantime the Principalities are becoming more and more agitated, and ultra radicals talked of establishing a Provisional Government.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 20,000 bales, including 3,500 on speculation, and 500 for export. The advancing tendency of the early part of the week was lost on Thursday, and subsequently the market became inactive and heavy, closing very dull on Friday with a declining tendency at rates irregular and nominally ⅛d.@¼d. lower than those of the previous week. The sales of Friday were 20,00 bales, including 600 for export. The following are the authorized quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Orleans, 7¼d. | Mid. Mobiles, 6¾d. |
| Middling do., 6¾d. | Fair Uplands, 6¾d.@7d. |
| Fair Mobiles, 6¾d.@7⅛d. | Mid. do... 6⅜d. |

The stock in port was estimated at 326,000 bales, of which 158,000 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

BREADSTUFFS were all slightly lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull and declined 1s. since Tuesday. WHEAT dull and declined 2d.@3d., and in some cases 4d.@6d. CORN very dull and declined 1s. Western Canal FLOUR 24s.@24s. 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s.@26s.; Ohio, 27s @ 28s.; Red WHEAT, 8s.@8s. 9d.; White, 8s. 5d.@7s. 6d.; Mixed and Yellow CORN, 34s. 6d.@35s.; White, 40s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, report BEEF heavy and slightly lower. PORK dull; no sales. BACON dull and rather easier. LARD heavy and nominal. TALLOW—Sales unimportant and quotations nominal.

Liverpool Produce Market.

[*From the Brokers' Circular.*]

ASHES dull; Pots, 35s. 6d.@38s.; Pearls, 37s.@38s. SUGAR opened at a slight advance, but closed quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE heavy. TEA opened buoyant, but closed with little inquiry and prices weak. RESIN dull; Common, 4s.@4s. 2d.; Baltimore Bark, 6s. 9d. @7s.; Philadelphia, 8s. 9d. FISH OILS dull; Sperm freely offered at £75@£77; Linseed Oil dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 34s. 6d.@38s.

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS were very dull, but rates unchanged. In passengers there was scarcely anything doing.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester Market sympathized with Liverpool, and the sales of goods were unimportant. There was nothing doing in the manufacturing districts generally.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Money unchanged in rate and still active. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1⅛d. DOLLARS, 4s. 11¼d. The bullion in the Bank had decreased £687,000. CONSOLS for money closed on Friday at 89¾@90, and for the account 90¾.

London Markets.

[*Barings' Circular.*]

BREADSTUFFS very dull. WHEAT inactive; English was 3s.@4s. lower on the week. CORN was not quoted. Nothing doing in SUGAR at the close; the market opened at an advance of 1s.@2s., but it was all lost, and the market closed quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE heavy. Fresh OILS nominal; Sperm, £70; Linseed Oil slightly lower—sales at 30s. SALTPETRE slightly declined. TEA opened buoyant, but closed at a decline of ¼d. TALLOW quiet; Petersburg, 47s. @47s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 31s.@31s. 6d. The London WOOL sales were rather less animated, but the previous reported advance was supported.

Havre Markets.

[*Week ending 18th ult.*]

COTTON quiet. Sales 3,500 bales; stock, 70,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 108f. BREADSTUFFS buoyant and all qualities considerably advanced throughout France. ASHES quiet. COFFEE heavy. PROVISIONS tend downward. SUGAR heavy; yellow advanced considerably, but closed with quotations barely maintained. WHALEBONE nominal. OILS—Sales unimportant.

American Stocks.

BARINGS report the sales unimportant. BELL & Co. report the market quiet, and all kinds slightly advanced.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States 6s of 1867-68 | 105 @— |
| United States Bonds of 1868 | 105 @— |
| Maryland 5s, Bonds | 88 @90 |
| Massachusetts 5s, Bonds | 96 @98 |
| Pennsylvania State 5s | 71½@72 |
| Pennsylvania State 5s, Bonds, 1877 | 74 @76 |
| Virginia 6s, 1886 | 75 @80 |
| Virginia 5s, 1888 | 79 @81 |
| Illinois Central Shares | 13@11 dis. |
| Illinois Central 7s of 1860 (Freeland) | 73 @76 |
| Michigan Central 8s, 1860 | 76 @80 |
| Illinois Central Bonds, 1875 | 73 @— |
| Michigan Central Shares | 45 @50 |
| New-York Central Shares | 72 @74 |
| New-York Central 7s | 88 @90 |
| New-York Central 6s | 76 @80 |
| Erie Stock | 10 @15 |
| Erie 7s, Convertibles | 35 @40 |
| Eric 3d Mortgage Bonds | 60 @65 |
| Erie Sinking Fund | 38 @40 |
| Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage | 80 @84 |

The London papers, of Friday, report the only business done on the day previous as in Illinois Central Shares at 12 ₱ cent. discount.

Arrival Out of the Steamship Persia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 2—9 P. M.

We learn upon making special inquiry at the office of the R. M. Steamship Company, in this city, that the *America* in coming out of Liverpool passed the *Persia* (from New-York on the 11th ult.,) going in—an important fact which the purser of the *America* carefully withheld from the agent of the Associated Press this morning.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed to-day at noon with forty passengers for Liverpool, and five for Halifax, and $711,500 in specie.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The *America* sailed for Boston at 9½ A. M. Weather cloudy and calm.

Fires.

GAS EXPLOSION AND NARROW ESCAPE.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday, the people in the vicinity of Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets, were startled by a terrific explosion. An alarm of fire was instantly given, and a number of Engine Companies and a large throng of citizens,—women and children, were speedily at the spot. It was at first reported that some powder had been stored underneath the building, and that it had exploded and two or three persons had been killed and several seriously injured. For a time intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood. After a short time it was ascertained that there had been a gas explosion in the restaurant under the Hall, kept by PERRY MAPES, and no one injured. It appears that Mr. MAPES, perceiving the escape of gas in the saloon, took a lighted candle to find the place of leakage in the pipe. On opening a door leading to the area, which was covered and close, the gas ignited and exploded. The force of the explosion was such that the doors and windows of the place were shattered to atoms, and the greater part of the plastering torn from the ceiling. The windows in the tailor's store of Mr. GRANT, above the saloon, were also destroyed, and most of his fixtures thrown out of their places. Several heavy stone steps in front of the building were displaced. Considering the force of the explosion and the amount of damage done, the escape of Mr. MAPES from instant death is wonderful. As it was he escaped with only burnt hands. The extent of the damage is estimated at $200, which is covered by insurance in the People's Insurance Company.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the grocery store of PATRICK OWENS, No. 379 Seventh-avenue. The fire originated among some empty boxes. Mr. OWEN'S loss amounts to about $300, which is covered by an insurance of $1,400, in the Ocean Insurance Co. The damage to the building was $30, and is insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary and will be investigated by the Fire Marshal.

U. S. SHIP SUPPLY.—List of officers of the U. S. ship *Supply*, sailed on the 29th and bound for Porto Braya and Rio de Janeiro:

*Lieutenant Commanding*—A. F. V. GRAY.

*Lieutenants*—J. K. Hughes, John Kell, Joseph D. Blake, James H. Gillis. *Passed Assistant Surgeon*—P. J. Howitz. *Captain's Clerk*—W. J. Bennett. *Purser's Clerk*—Thomas M. Brower.

☞ The American Institute intends holding an exhibition of fat cattle and poultry, Dec. 15, 16 and 17, at the Crystal Palace.


# The New-York Times.

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## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

### By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Kansas Question---Governor Walker Sustained by Senator Douglas.

Preparations for the Meeting of Congress—Candidates for the Speakership, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived to-night. He talks freely with reference to the Kansas question, sustaining Gov. WALKER boldly. Indeed, your Chicago letter, published on Tuesday, could not more exactly express his sentiments if written by himself. The impression gains ground that the President will avoid taking a position in the Message either for or against the action of the Convention.

My dispatch last night should have read, "Secretary STANTON has indicated no intention to withdraw his resignation."

I understand there is considerable influence being exerted to induce the President to remove MCKEON and BUTTERWORTH for their opposition to Mayor WOOD. The opinion is decidedly expressed that it is determined to confer upon the former the profitable honors of martyrdom. This is doubtful. Certainly so good a tactician as Mr. BUCHANAN cannot be anxious to follow the precedent set by GUTHRIE and PIERCE in their crusade against Collector BRONSON,—at any rate, not in the case of BUTTERWORTH, who was recommended by seven New-York Members of Congress for Collector—especially when the opinion of the latter, that WOOD is not fit to be trusted to handle bullion, has been indorsed by the people. The long conflict resulting from the attempt to crush out BRONSON and his friends, is not apt to encourage Mr. BUCHANAN to follow PIERCE'S example—especially since he has already indorsed their rebellion against the "regular nominations" by appointing SCHELL and others of its leaders to the best offices in the State.

Governor WALKER, since he left the city for New-York, has been followed by a variety of rumors, and supplicative semi-official suggestions that he is likely to abandon his attitude of opposition to the action of the Kansas Convention in failing to submit the Constitution to a vote of the People of the Territory. Be assured that these intimations simply constitute the "whistling for courage," in which those who deny the right of self-government to the people of Kansas are indulging. As I have heretofore stated to you, the Governor is earnest, decided and firm in the stand he has taken, and will not be driven or coaxed to abandon it. If there is ever any harmony of views between him and the President, it must be brought about by Mr. BUCHANAN'S yielding the position to which he already committed himself so deeply.

The *Union* and kindred journals are endeavoring to make it appear that there are no objections to the Kansas Constitution—no disputed issues involved in the question of its adoption, save that in relation to Slavery. Nothing could be more dishonest. The Constitutional project contains many provisions upon which there always have been and always will be serious divisions of opinion among political economists. Some of these I referred to in my last. Another objection is one which to every Democratic partisan should be fatal. The instrument in dispute provides that no man shall be eligible to election as Governor until he has been twenty years a citizen of the United States. This section, however acceptable to ou "Know-Nothing" friends, could hardly be expected to find sympathy among Democrats.

The grand sum of objection to the act of the Convention is its attempt to take from the people the right of self-government. While conceding the propriety of submitting to the people the question whether they shall hereafter import any more slaves into Kansas, the Convention absolutely deny them the right to decide any and every other question relative to their domestic institutions. Gov. WALKER says it is idle to tell them that, if they submit now, they may hereafter change and amend the Constitution. They know they have the right to say *now* what sort of a Constitution they will have, and to refuse to have any, if they think best. It is the right of the people, even at this stage, to decline forming a State Government at all; to decide, if they choose, to remain in a Territorial condition; and the Governor considers that any effort to induce them to waive the right again—to accept the grievous wrong now, because they have the power to correct it by and by—would be as futile as whistling at the wind.

Another pretence of those who sustain the Convention is, that in providing a temporary Provisional Government in the person of General CALHOUN, that body only followed accepted precedents. This is not true. No applicable precedent can be shown. In those cited the Conventions conferred upon sheriffs and other officers *already elected by the people*, the power to pass upon election returns, &c., &c., while in the present case, General CALHOUN, who could scarcely be elected a constable in any precinct, is clothed with those important powers and duties. In the so-called precedents the *people* elected the officers,—but in the present case the Convention create the office, and fill it both, excluding the people from any participation in the affair, while their dearest and most important rights are placed entirely within his keeping.

Among the arrivals to night are Hon. Messrs. CORNING and RUSSELL, of New-York, and General CUSHING.

The various candidates for Speaker, Clerk, &c., of the House of Representatives, are on the ground, busy as bees; and the army of lobby agents, like the camp followers of an army, are also on hand watching their opportunities for turning some pennies in the progress of the scramble.

ORR'S chances for the Speakership do not improve. I hear that he will meet very decided opposition from the South, where his transparent schemings for place and power have disgusted many a more frank aspirant, who has preference for merit and its appreciation, rather than the small trickery of the political juggler. The committal of the New-York delegation to his interest has given him a considerable lift,—but may not prove sufficient to win.

Not a little surprise is expressed here that the New-Yorkers should have rushed so precipitately into the arms of South Carolina. Various reasons are assigned for the act,—the most probable of which is that the delegation unwittingly fell into the hands of the Philistines,—one or two individuals having woven a cunning web of influence about them, with a view of securing a handsome trade for themselves in the division of honors after the organization which shall have been effected. The details of the scheme will probably be apparent by the time the Committees are announced, if Mr. ORR is elected.

DARLING, present doorkeeper, is really making fight for reëlection, hoping to win by the united Republican and Know-Nothing vote. He will certainly fail. His course for two years past has made him a host of well-deserved enemies in the House to begin with. Few of his own party have any confidence in him; and even if it were possible that political expediency could bring about his renomination with any hope of his election, he would be defeated, simply because there are some thirty Republicans from the northwest, who have no inclination to ruin themselves at home, by voting for so well known a member of the Know-Nothing Order.

New-York will get the Doorkeeper if her delegation unite on any one acceptable candidate, otherwise she is certain to lose it.

The combinations for Printer are numerous and varied. My own impression is that WENDELL'S chances in the House are the best at present. In the Senate, the *Union* Editor will be the leading candidate, and if elected, WENDELL will be printer in fact to both Houses.

MCGUIRE, who has grown very rich off from Government contracts, hopes to secure the book-binding of both Houses, either in his own name, or by his "next friends." The combinations against him are formidable—and ought to win—for it is in the highest degree repugnant to Democracy, that a single man, rolling in wealth, should, for a long succession of years, absorb the profitable business which so many poorer men are equally capable of doing.

LATER.—Indications are that there is likely to be some hard fighting in the Democratic caucus Saturday night.

The opposition to ORR will be formidable.

ROBINSON, for Clerk, has a decided advantage over ALLEN at present.

New-York is likely to lose the Doorkeeper for want of union. This officer controls the largest amount of patronage, and if your delegation would unanimously support a competent man, he would be elected.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

There is no doubt that the Administration will adopt measures with a view of securing the inhabitants of Kansas a fair opportunity of expressing their opinions at the ensuing election on the subject of Slavery, in the form proposed by the Constitutional Convention. Acting Governor STANTON is intrusted with the duty of carrying out the instructions.

The executive documents will contain full particulars of the proceedings of the Mormons, and show conclusively the falsity of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S charge that our Government has acted in the absence of official information concerning them.

Hon. Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, says that the report of the loss of Mr. SANDIGE, M. C., of Louisiana, in the *Opelousas*, is untrue, as he had gone to north Alabama.

News from Kansas.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE FREE-STATE MEN AT LAWRENCE—ACTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DENOUNCED.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A meeting was held at Lawrence on the 19th u t., for the purpose of considering the action of the late Constitutional Convention.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the Lecompton Constitution a gross violation of the expressed wishes of the people of Kansas; a fraud begotten of fraud; solemnly pledging themselves to resist to the last all attempts to thrust it upon them; repudiating the election proposed to be held on the 21st of December, and suggesting that if the Territorial Executive does not immediately call a special session of the Territorial Legislature, that Governor ROBINSON call a special session of the State Legislature, at the earliest moment.

A resolution recommending the appointment of a local Vigilance Committee and to sustain the action of that Committee, was also adopted.

G. B. WHITMAN presided, and speeches were made by General LANE, Governor ROBINSON and others.

Several Pro-Slavery papers in the Territory have taken strong grounds against the Constitution.

From St. Louis.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION—NEW-MEXICO—STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The *Democrat* publishes the Kansas Constitution, but it contains nothing on the subject of Slavery not heretofore published.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived here. The news by it is unimportant. Lieut. WRIGHT, of New-York, died suddenly at Albuquerque on the 26th October.

On the morning of the 20th ult., the steam boiler in the saw-mill of ERASMUS PERRY, at Weston, Mo., exploded, killing Mr. PERRY, two negroes, and fatally scalding three others.

Important from Yucatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Mexican schooner *Edsuardo*, arrived at this port, spoke on the 25th ultimo the Campeachy armed schooner *Corinna*, thus obtaining three weeks' later news from Yucatan.

Sisal had been bombarded and captured by the revolutionists.

Campeachy still held out, but was hotly besieged by the Government troops under CEPEDA. A heavy cannonading was heard from the town and besiegers the whole day of the 18th and until midnight.

Ex-President Pierce at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Ex-President PIERCE visited the Navy Yard and ships of war to-day. He was entertained by the officers on board the *Pennsylvania*, and received a national salute. A grand serenade was given him last night. On Friday he has a public reception at the City Hall. Mrs. PIERCE is improving in health. The weather is charming.

Trial of the Owners of a Steamer for Manslaughter.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The case of the owners of the steamer *Menemon Sandford*, on trial for manslaughter for the death of ALLEN FRASER, for neglecting to stop the boat when he fell overboard, was given to the Jury this afternoon. The verdict will be rendered to-morrow morning.

The Sugar Crop of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The *True Delta* has reliable information that the damage to the Sugar Cane in the State is much greater than was anticipated. Some plantations will not yield one third of an average crop.

Nomination of D'Arcy McGee for the Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

At a great Irish meeting held in this city last night Mr. D'ARCY MCGEE was unanimously chosen as their candidate for a seat in Parliament at the coming election.

Mayor Wood's Defeat at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The friends of Mr. TIEMANN fired a salute here this evening of 100 guns in honor of his election. The city was also illuminated in different sections by bonfires and the burning of tar barrels.

The Weather and Canal Navigation.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Eight propellers and several sail vessels arrived here this evening. The Erie Canal is open here. Wind south.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A number of vessels arrived here to-day from the Welland Canal. Weather mild.

Gov. Walker and Senator Douglas.

Col. FORNEY'S *Press* of yesterday has the following:

"The Governor of Kansas reached Philadelphia yesterday noon, and is the guest of his relative, ST. GEORGE TUCKER CAMPBELL. Governor WALKER leaves for New-York this morning, and will be with us again in a few days. He is in great health and spirits, and fully and entirely committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and to the principle that the will of the majority shall prevail. While entirely devoted to the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, to whose nomination and election Gov. WALKER gave the best and noblest energies of his nature, he will uncompromisingly adhere to the great principle which carried the present executive into power.

Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and his lady are expected to arrive in our city this evening or to-morrow.

The statement that Senator DOUGLAS supports the Calhoun Kansas constitution is a manufactured falsehood, despised by the counterfeiters who uttered it. *He is decidedly and unalterably opposed to that contrivance.*"

## OUR LATE ELECTION.

Mr. TIEMANN'S 2,357 majority imparted a gentle glow to the surface of society yesterday. Most men looked happy as they came down to their business, and as there was nothing throughout the day to vary the result that was announced in the morning, the whole town wore a bright holiday look. Many of the vessels in the harbor had all their flags flying, and several pilot boats went out to sea with their burgees out almost as large as their jibs, announcing the good news that "we had conquered our King." Many of the public houses in the suburban cities, as well as in the metropolis proper, had their colors out; fireworks were exhibited from the house fronts of some distinguished citizens, whose joy over the defeat of WOOD was too vigorous and rampant to be satisfied with less demonstrative methods of expression. Several North River steamers, as they passed TIEMANN'S paint factory at Manhattanville, run up their colors and rang the bell in compliment to the Mayor elect.

In the evening some newsboys who were stuck with papers on their hands, shouted "'Ere's the so and so, with the Great Election of Mayor Wood"—and so started a rumor, that some believed for a time, that somebody had ciphered down TIEMANN'S majority to a WOOD victory. A party of sturdy fellows with a good wind-band paraded the streets late at night, three abreast, keeping their spirits up with cheers for Mayor WOOD.

At the City Hall yesterday there was not a general desire to converse on the subject of the election. In the Mayor's office the subordinates were solemn-visaged and taciturn—particularly those of them who had been most prominent and violent in their denunciations of Mr. TIEMANN. It was almost impossible for any of them to see the point of a joke, although many very blunt ones were cracked in their hearing. Nevertheless, there was an improvement of their memories and judgments that was gratifying. Several of them recollected that they had known Mr. TIEMANN intimately for quite a number of years, and, in their opinion, he was a highly respectable gentleman—one whose honesty and integrity had never been called in question. They were also willing to believe—in fact, they were somewhat sure—that if he only had firmness enough to resist the American and Republican pressure upon him for positions about him and under his control, he would make a very good Mayor. In some of the other Departments the subordinates looked upon the election of Mr. TIEMANN as the breaking up of the Democratic Party. At all events they were sure that no man who had refused to work for "the regular nominee" would ever get a nomination for any office from the Democracy of the City and County of New-York. They had been "spotted,"—every one of them—and their names would be entered in full in the book of Objectionable Antecedents as soon as the new volume, ordered yesterday morning, comes from the binders. Later in the day, "Hope told a flattering tale" to the effect that "FERNANDO WOOD had decided to contest the election on the ground of illegal voting." The enormous vote cast was to them a sufficient proof that all could not have been legal voters; and from the well-known shrewdness and ability of Mr. WOOD, they had no doubt of his being able to put his finger on the exact number of votes thus wrongfully polled, and to tell who the parties were that polled them, if he were disposed to "follow the matter up." This was followed by a repetition of the rumor that he had determined to remain in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. It was stated confidently that he had looked at the law and the facts in the case, and after turning it over in his mind with great care, had arrived at the conclusion that the attempt of the late Republican Legislature to legislate him out of office was clearly unconstitutional, and in direct violation of the spirit, &c., of our institutions. These rumors, with others not sufficiently ingenious or novel to be worth relating, were talked over until after business hours, and those who felt that they were in the same boat with Mr. WOOD derived from them some little assurance that possibly they might not be called upon to make the voyage so common to politicians during the inclement season.

The returns, so far as they had been seen, were thought to be well made up. And it was believed that they would be ready for the Canvassers to examine to-day. As soon as made up the returns were sent sealed to the Comptroller, (instead of the County Clerk as heretofore,) who locked them up for safe keeping—a proceeding required by the new law, and which it is thought will place additional obstacles in the way of those who might feel disposed to "tinker" them.

There was considerable apprehension yesterday in relation to the election of the Democratic Committees for 1858, but the extent of the reason for it will probably not appear until they are reported to the General Committee. There was an impression that the whole subject would be deferred until some more agreeable opportunity.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—ALDERMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nicholas Seagrist | 850 | Wm. B. Drake | 446 |
| Daniel Witter | 591 | J. F. Chamberlain | 90 |
| James Walsh | 481 | Charles Wilmott | 1,270 |
| Whole number of votes polled | | | 3,727 |

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

C. N. DECKER is not elected Councilman, but CHAS. H. HASWELL.

POLICE JUSTICES FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

| Ward. | Leonard. | McIntyre. | Whitmore. | Welsh. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1—(2 Districts) | 358 | 63 | 39 | 20 |
| 2—Complete | 214 | 76 | 33 | 299 |
| 3—(2 Districts) | 47 | 133 | 60 | 288 |
| 5—Complete | 106 | 800 | 893 | 1043 |

## INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

**Arrival of the Russian Ambassador at Shanghae—Object of the Mission—Overtures from Americans to Yeh to open the Trade of Canton—The Emperor's Approval of the Acts of Yeh—Return of Lord Elgin—His Plans for the Future—Effect of the Blockade of the Canton River—The City to be again Attacked in December.**

*From the Special Correspondent of London Times.*

SHANGHAE, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

The Russians have played the first card in the game which is now to come off here. On the 2d inst. Count PUTIATIN, Vice-Admiral Aide-de-Camp, Governor-General of Amoor, Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to the Court of Pekin, landed here in plain costume and from a small boat, accompanied by a suite as unpretending as their principal. He had left his steamer at Woosung to coal, and took up his residence at the American house of RUSSELL & Co. The only visits he paid, except return visits of ceremony, were to Mr. BEALE, an old friend whose guest he had been when stationed here before the war, and to Mr. HUBD, the head of another of the principal American houses at this port. *From these little facts some people draw conclusions as to a proble coincidence of Russian and American councils in the forthcoming negotiations.*

Count PUTIATIN left Petersburg in April, traveled overland in 70 days to the Amoor, where he found the *America*, a paddlewheel war-steamer, built in America during the war, and sent round the Horn and across the Pacific by our kind cousins. The Count steamed down to the mouth of the Peiho, and, after delays and much difficulty, succeeded in dispatching an announcement of his mission to Pekin. Having occupied the necessary interval very agreeably in Shanghae, he is now gone north again to seek an answer to his dispatch. The *America* left Woosung just before the heavy gale, and was seen standing northward making very heavy weather. The Admiral has no force with him, and his embassy is evidently of an entirely pacific character.

It seems to be thought here that the objects of the Russians extend no further than to convert their college at Pekin into a diplomatic establishment, and to obtain a participation in the privileges granted to nations "heretofore trading to Canton." With an Ambassador at Pekin they can work out the rest at their leisure. Meanwhile the odium of all coercive measures is to be thrown upon the English and the French.

We shall see presently how this will work. The Count will either go to Pekin, or he will be back here before the next mail leaves. If Russia gains time by this quick isolated step, she also risks. From the treatment she receives we may surely learn something that may be useful to us. * * *

The French show signs of movement. As I came here from Ningpo, we had opportunities of seeing the coast. My little sailing-boat sped from point to point during the intervals of light skies and moderate weather; and then, when night or the gale grew heavy, flew with half-closed wings before the howling blast, and nestled in some winding inland creek known only to the experienced opium-runners, or the native fishermen or pirates. During these devious fits of progress we saw the *Capricieuse* French frigate trying to make way northwards, and a large steam-transport, which we thought to be Russian, but which turned out to be also French, lying at anchor under a sheltering headland * * * * *

In a former letter I told you that I had established a little channel of communication with Mr. Commissioner YEH's back parlor in Canton. Unfortunately the difficulties of transmission, translation, and testing make the underground way very tortuous. Subsequent events have shown that I might have relied upon my informant's first dispatch more than I felt justified at the time in doing. The proceedings respecting the overtures made by the Americans are, we now know, at least founded on fact. The blockade which was, of course, at once instituted by the Admiral when the scheme reached his ears put a stop to its execution. In a printed publication, having something of the character of a newspaper, which is in circulation at Canton, it was stated three weeks ago that negotiations for peace, together with resumption of trade, have been delayed in consequence of the English "head man" having been compelled to leave for Calcutta to take part in the fighting that is going on there, and the settlement of these questions is accordingly for the time postponed, until the American Commissioner "FORBES" (!) can come down from Shanghae.

If it be true, as my informant states, that YEH has removed all prohibitions on trade, you will probably hear of a brisk traffic being done at Macao in the teas, &c., that we know were shut up in Canton or its vicinity, as much of this and other produce can reach Macao from the West, without risk, so long as the port and river of Canton are the only points blockaded.

The most important, however, is what is said of the advance of the rebels towards Canton. Shaouhing is scarcely 90 miles west of Canton, the river leads direct from one place to the other, and there is no point between the two at which the passage of a force could be disputed. Our best hope that the rebels will not traverse those 90 miles must be that they know they will find only famine at their journey's end.

The following is the document respecting the overtures reputed to have been made by the Americans:

(Translation.)

REPORT NO. 1.

"On the 28th July, HOWQUA visited the yamun of the Governor-General. (YEH,) and was received by his Excellency in the western reception room. The interview lasted for a couple of hours, (Chinese or English not specified,—one of the former is equal to two of ours,) and the attendants and every one else were excluded from it. It is impossible, therefore, to say what formed the subject of it.

At about 8 A. M., on the 29th, the Governor-General summoned two of the linguists before him, and put various questions to them, the subject of these questions being the state of affairs in Hong Kong and its vicinity. He also required the linguists to bring to him an official letter that had been brought to Whampoa by an American ship. As soon as the Governor-General had perused this letter he ordered the officer in charge of the gate of the yamun to inform HOWQUA that his Excellency wished to see him, and the expectant Taoutae (or Intendent of Circuit) CHIH was also desired to wait upon his Excellency. The subject of the conference held by his Excellency with these officers was an application on the part of the Americans to be allowed to trade.

*We hear that the Americans have expressed their readiness to present the Governor-General with* $200,000 *in the event of his permitting them to carry on trade (at Canton) as heretofore.*

On the 30th of July HOWQUA proceeded, by direction of the Governor-General, to Whampoa to see there the American Consul and other officers, and to settle with them relative to the permission given to the American merchants to trade at Fuhshan, Chintsun, and other places.

The Americans had another request to make—namely, the grant of an island at which they might carry on their trade with China, but the Governor-General said he should decide on nothing in reference to this important matter without previously bringing the subject to the notice of the Emperor.

SHANGHAE, Sept. 25, 1857.

The Emperor has just taken pains, by an announcement in the Pekin *Gazette*, to let the world know that he is informed of and approves YEH'S doings at Canton. France and Russia have no *casus belli*—they have no factories destroyed, no steamers taken and burnt, no proclamations of head-money to resent. They have their quarrel to seek, and they go up, therefore, and offer their faces to the smiter. We are in the position of that valorous individual who said, "Sir, you have tweaked my nose, you have kicked me behind, you have knocked my hat over my eyes! Take care, Sir; you *may* go too far; you *may* rouse the sleeping lion!" Oh for one three months of the elder PITT! He would have telegraphed—"Take Canton and hold it with your present force." And it would have been done; for, although the authorities here are afraid of "Her Majesty's Opposition," they are not afraid of Chinamen. With Canton taken, and some gunboats at Tien-sing, we might write our own treaty adn have it signed in three months.

But no; years, and millions, and perhaps fleets, certainly human lives, must be sacrificed to the pedantry of diplomacy. Somehow or other those six black rams who are reputed to be the genii of Canton city seem to have obtained seats in our House of Commons.

Then we are told that sailing ships can carry troops faster than steamships, and, judging from the choice made, we are also to believe that regular old water-bruisers with indifferent antecedents are better than good screw vessels. I find that some people here know, or profess to know, something about these ships—what one of them was sold for, and how many times that amount her charter to China will bring, what happened to another of them, and so on. However, let us hope that they will bring us our 1,500 marines out in time to eat their Christmas dinner at Canton.

*Hong Kong (Sept. 25) Correspondence of the London News.*

The principal news of local interest since my last is the return of Lord ELGIN. He returned on the evening of the 19th inst., in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer *Ava*.

Rumor is rife and sundry speculations are afloat as to the course his Excellency will now adopt. He is still powerless as when he was last here, although we are expecting the Marines and more of the navy. But what is the embassy to do in the meanwhile? The opinion gains ground that his Excellency is by this time *as well satisfied as any one in China, of the utter futility of attempting to commence matters at Pekin.* The notice taken by the Pekin *Gazette* of the operations at Canton, to which I alluded in my last, must have opened the eyes even of those who are young and inexperienced in China matters. And the circumstances attending the visit of the Russian Ambassador, must quite settle the question. It is thought that his Excellency intends visiting the ports while he is waiting for the reinforcements, and he is likely to start for Shanghae before a week.

One of the local newspapers suggests that before Lord ELGIN proceeds northward he should declare war. There is a good deal to say in favor of that suggestion. We are at present in an anomalous state—neither at war nor at peace. We have no direct trade with Canton, and yet our merchants trade with the Cantonese at Macao. Canton is the object of our hostilities, and the Admiral has been most anxious to confine his attacks to Canton and its defenders; or, if hostilities should be carried on elsewhere, that they should be directed only against forts and war junks. And yet, with all this, a blockade is established which presses heavily on the population inhabiting the banks of that branch of the Great River extending between Canton and this place. Prizes are being constantly captured in that branch, and if war be not declared we may by and bye find that there has been no war at all—only a difficulty—and the captors may find themselves in another difficulty.

The blockade is a mystery. It is quite as puzzling as are the ramifications of the Canton River. The only branch that is strictly blockaded is the branch to which I have already alluded, and which is generally known as the Pearl River and the Bocca Tigris. But the Broadway, a branch running west of Macao—in fact, running in a direction almost north and south from a point a couple of miles west of Canton, till it opens out in a broad estuary some fifteen miles west of Macao—has been hitherto left unguarded. The consequence is that the trade of this colony has suffered extremely.

The only results of the blockade as yet are—that the inhabitants of the country districts suffer; trade is checked in Hong Kong; the price of provisions enhanced; the Cantonese are but little affected; and Macao is flourishing. In fact, it is a blockade of Hong Kong, not of Canton. It is, no doubt, difficult to blockade every passage which in this inextricable net of waters opens through the Great Delta at the mouth of the great river commonly called the Canton River. Indeed, the only complete way to effect it is to push the blockading force as far as possible up close to Canton, and then, instead of having to guard some dozens of entrances, it could be managed by looking after some four or five.

*It is confidently expected that the attack on Canton will take place about the end of the year.* The reinforcement of Marines ought to be here about that time, and between them, and the garrison, and the fleet, there ought to be 5,000 men available for the attack on Canton.

# NATIONAL POLITICS.

## The Kansas Question and the Administration.

## Views and Sentiments of the Kansas Press.

### Extracts from the Leading Organs of the Democratic Party.

*From the Lecompton Democrat.*

We think the Convention has committed a capital error. It was in their power completely to redeem themselves in the eyes of the people, and to cure all the defects of their original election. They ought to have risked themselves frankly upon the popular support, appealing to the patriotism and justice of the people to sustain their acts. With the exception of Judge ELMORE, A. W. JONES, and a few other good men, they seemed to be haunted by the fear that the majority would reject any Constitution that they might make. Better, a thousand times, that their Constitution should be rejected, than that it should be forced upon an unwilling and dissatisfied people. But *we do not believe, that if a frank and manly confidence had been exhibited towards the people, that a reasonable and fair Constitution would have been rejected by them.* They would have been conciliated by the full acknowledgment of their right to decide upon the adoption of their fundamental law, and no considerable part of them would have sacrificed their sense of duty to a mere feeling of resentment. We have had abundant evidence to satisfy our minds that while the more rancorous and heated partisans were ready to vote down anything that might be presented, the great body of the people, intelligent and sober-minded men of business, having but little interest in mere party squabbles, *were prepared to judge of the Constitution upon its real merits, and to vote accordingly.*

We do not know what will be the immediate result of this unfortunate proceeding of the Convention. Whether the mass of the people will participate in the vote upon the alternative proposition, or leave them to be decided by an inconsiderable party which elected the members of the Convention, we are wholly unable to predict. We are inclined to think that *the Free State Party generally will refrain from voting, and that trouble will be produced by the adoption of a Constitution known to be unacceptable to the vast majority of the population.*

Most earnestly do we deprecate a result so unfortunate, and calculated to produce such serious disturbance. Will the troubles of this unhappy Territory never have an end? Will parties never cease to struggle for ascendency to be gained by stratagem, instead of by a fair and manly appeal to public opinion? We believe there will never be peace and quiet in Kansas, *until every question of difference shall have been honestly submitted to the judgment of the people* and decided by them without restraint or hinrance. Any device adopted for the purpose of evading this ordeal, will but prolong the struggle infinitely and give perpetuity to trouble and to angry agitation.

THE REMEDY PROPOSED FOR THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION.

*From the Herald of Freedom, (Gov. Walker's Organ.)*

It is proposed to convene an extra session of the Territorial Legislature, with a view of meeting the contingency which the late Constitutional Convention has thrown upon the people, by legislative statements.

It is asked whether the Governor possesses the power to convene that body. Such authority is especially invested in him by the 30th section of the organic act, in the words following:

"*Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, *unless*, on an *extraordinary occasion*, the Governor shall think proper to call the Legislature together."

The "extraordinary occasion" has certainly arrived, and no person will doubt the right, or duty of the Governor to advise with the Legislature on a contingency like the present.

It being evident that the Legislature, if convened, will be the one elected by the people, what can that body do towards relieving us from our present dilemma? This question being important, we shall answer it in a practical way. The Legislature, when convened, after electing their officers, and appointing a committee on contested elections, with a view of avoiding all extremes at the extra session, however much inclined to do at the regular session, should instruct that committee to obtain proofs of fraud and other irregularities, and report on the first day of the regular session in January next. Then a bill might be reported, something of the following character:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas*, That the Constitution framed by a Delegate Convention, appointed by the people of Kansas, convened at Lecompton, on the 16th day of September, 1857, and which closed its labors on the 7th day of November last, *shall be submitted to a fair and impartial vote of all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas*, who have actually resided in said Territory for six months next preceding such election, and in the district or precinct in which he offers to vote, for twenty days next before the said election, and shall be a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intention to become such."

Then proceed to make all necessary rules and regulations touching such election, naming the time, providing for the districting of the Territory, the appointment of judges, the issuing of a Proclamation by the Governor, the manner of returns, as well as the mode of voting, and all other proper provisions which the Legislature will readily suggest.

It has also been proposed that *the Legislature, assuming the same powers of the preceding one, make provisions for the convening of a new Convention, and for the formation of a new Constitution*, and that such Constitution be hurried through and be sent up to Congress with the one framed by this illegitimate Convention.

Both of these plans might be adopted at the same time, and the people might be authorized to vote upon the bastard Constitution at the same time they were electing Delegates to a new Convention.

To us something of this character seems the only practical way of getting out of our present troubles. The Constitution now framed represents the views of less than two-thirds of the Convention framing it. That entire Convention reflects the views of a very small minority of the people of Kansas, *not exceeding two thousand voters out of a population of more than twenty thousand.* The Legislature about to assemble, representing full 14,000 of the people of Kansas, protesting in legal form against that Constitution, with the indorsement of the Governor, and the people of the Territory, in obedience to a law of that Legislature, rendering their votes very generally against it, in the proportion of twenty, and perhaps double that number against it to one for it, it seems to us that the President, nor Congress, would not dare to do else than reject that instrument. Indeed, should they do else, instead of silencing the clamors of the people of Kansas, they would find our difficulties revived anew, and Kansas soil would be again wet with the blood of her own citizens, shed in defence of their just rights.

A FREE-STATE CONVENTION SUMMONED.

A Delegate Convention of the Free-State Party will be held at Lawrence on Wednesday, the 2d of December, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Two Delegates are authorized to each member of the State Legislature. The object of this meeting is to take into consideration the present political position of the Territory. A full representation is requested, as questions of vital importance will come before the Convention.

G. W. SMITH, Chairman.

G. W. HUTCHINSON, Secretary Territorial Committ'e.
J. W. ROOT, Chairman State Executive Committ'e.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR WALKER.

*From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom.*

We stated, several weeks ago, that we had information some time before the election, of a determination, on the part of the Pro-Slavery Party, to procure the removal of Governor WALKER. Their object was to get him out of the way to make room for their bastard Governor, to be appointed under the Lecompton Convention. The election had hardly closed when the movement was commenced. First, by procuring Free-State men to raise a cry of interference in the election, *Pro-Slavery men furnishing the evidence on which to base the charge.* Second, by charging him with going behind the returns, and giving certificates of election to Free-State candidates, when the returns showed a majority for the Pro-Slavery candidates. It was thought a simultaneous complaint from each party would certainly insure his removal.

While in St. Louis, last week, we saw Gen. MCLEAN, of Lecompton, and learned, from a friend of his, that he was there to procure the publication, in pamphlet form, *for distribution in the South, of the proceedings of about twenty ultra Pro-Slavery men*, who met in Lecompton the night after Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON issued their proclamation rejecting the fictitious Oxford election returns. The Governor and Secretary are denounced in unmeasured terms, and *charged with being false to the principles of the Democratic Party*—they virtually take the position that fraud, false voting, and fictitious election returns, are characteristic of the principles of that Party.

We were also informed, while at St. Louis, that Gen. HARNEY had gone East, with the view of operating against the Governor and Secretary. Such we are happy to learn was false. The General only visited St. Louis, and immediately returned to Fort Leavenworth. He did request of the officers under his command at the Fort, to inquire into the truth of the reports in regard to Gov. WALKER'S interference with the soldiers; and we are assured by one who knows, that the report of the officers substantiated every material statement made by us several weeks ago in regard to that transaction. The Pro-Slavery men at Leavenworth and Kickapoo, were desirous of driving the Governor from the Territory. They have labored to make cats' paws of the Free State Party for that purpose. We only regret that they have been too successful in obtaining *instruments* to work with.

A VERY BACK-HANDED AND EQUIVOCAL SUPPORT OF THE LECOMPTON CONVENTION.

*From the Richmond (Va.) Inquirer.*

Governor WALKER has been in Washington several days, and it is confidently asserted that he condemns instead of indorsing the action of the Lecompton Convention, relative to the submission of the Slavery question alone to the decision of the people of Kansas. It is also said that this position is contradictory to that of the Administration. We are not otherwise advised than through the press—the same medium which is open to all. And we heartily hope that the true state of the case has been exaggerated. But, regardless of all other considerations than the peace and quiet of the country, the interests and honor of the South and the harmony of the Democratic Party, our position was taken at an early hour after the decision of the Convention was made known to the country. The same reasons which induced us to express our gratification that the drama was drawing to a close, and to accede unhesitatingly but not unqualifiedly to the terms submitted to the people of Kansas, are as strong with us now as they were then. And be the result as it may, we mean to maintain them to the end. *That it would have been in more rigid conformity to the Democratic doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, in closer consonance with our American principles of constitutional liberty, and better calculated to give universal satisfaction, not only to the inhabitants of Kansas but to the entire Union, for the whole of what is designed for the organic law of the new State to have been submitted to the people, we are firmly convinced.* But a legitimate convention has been held. It has completed its work. The institution of *Slavery* is left to be determined by the popular will. It is essential to the safety of the Union that the Kansas question should be settled as speedily as practicable; and, therefore, though we would have preferred that every provision and clause of the Constitution should have been referred for ratification or rejection to the people for whom it has been framed, we, nevertheless, contend that, under the circumstances, if that is the only objection, that Congress should have no hesitation in admitting Kansas into the Union, immediately upon application. We are at no loss to discover more creditable motives for the course of those Northern Democrats who differ from us, and, as we hear, from the Administration in this matter, than those, which will doubtless be imputed to them, by men who desire a disruption of the Democratic Party, as the prelude to a dissolution of the Union. Nor are we willing yet to denounce Governor WALKER as a traitor to the South, even though he insist that the sovereign rights of the people of Kansas have been disregarded by the action of the Convention.

It is a fundamental principle of Republicanism—the basis upon which our own Government rests—that the *will of the people* is alone legitimate to determine upon the laws under which they are to live. The American people are a nation of sovereigns. And their divine right to rule themselves is never delegated to those who are invested only with the authority of representatives. It is impracticable in every instance, it is true, to arrive at the sense of the people by a direct vote of all, without any intermediate agency. *But the genius of our government demands the closest possible approximation to an ascertaining of the popular will on all questions involving the laws of the land.* In forming the organic law of a State, a convention elected by the people for that purpose is indispensable. But there is nothing easier than to ascertain if the work of that convention is acceptable to those who directed it to be done, by allowing them an opportunity to express their approval or disapproval at the polls.

Conventions in this country are not sovereign. The people jealously regard their rights, and nothing but grave considerations of the public good, under peculiar circumstances, can reconcile them to a transgression of authority on the part of those who represent them. It is, doubtless, in view of this sacred sovereignty of the people that some of the Democrats of the North remonstrate against the action of the Lecompton Convention in submitting only a single feature of the organic law of Kansas to be ratified or rejected as the popular will might elect. But while we accord to them this praiseworthy motive, we still think they are jeoparding those things that are infinitely more valuable than the result of a strict enforcement of this principle in this single instance, and in the manner in which it is proposed to accomplish it could possibly prove. They should be willing to accept the less of the two evils. *They should acquiesce in, or submit to, a departure from the principle of popular sovereignty in its most stringent sense, rather than aid in bringing about a renewal of civil strife in Kansas, and increasing the bitterness of the sectional contest between the North and the South.*

We agree with them, that the will of the people is not allowed its legitimate exercise. But for the reasons we have already stated, we do not concur with them in the opinion that Congress ought not to admit Kansas into the Union, because the whole Constitution is not to be submitted to the vote of the people.

The very fact that the Convention concluded to refer one feature of the organic law for popular approval or repudiation, is evidence, we think, that *the members of that body did not consider themselves as acting in a sovereign capacity.* If it would be an infringement of the principle of popular sovereignty to refuse to submit the whole Constitution, is it not proportionately so to refuse to submit all but a single feature of it? And if the institution of Slavery alone is referred to the people, because that was the only point with reference to which, the Convention thought it probable the popular will differed from its own there is an acknowledgment at once that the Convention considered itself sovereign only in so far as it was assured of accurately representing the wishes of the people. And from this, again, it follows that all the sovereignty is, at last, admitted to be in those who are represented, and not with their representatives. Under ordinary circumstances, it might not be improbable that a Convention elected by the people would be assured of accurately representing the wishes of their constituents, upon all material points at least. But it must be remembered that thousands have been added to the number of *bona fide* inhabitants of Kansas since the members of the Convention were elected; and they have a right to be heard as well as those who preceded them. Had the Convention submitted the whole Constitution to the people it *would have been far better*—there could have been no complaint in Kansas, in the North or in the South. And as Slavery is the only feature in which the Southern people were at all interested, it is, of course, so far as Slavery in Kansas is concerned, the same to them now as if every clause of the Constitution was referred to the people. The *result* of the whole affair will be determined at last by the popular will. If there is anything in the reserved portion of the Constitution, which is obnoxious to the people, *they can easily expunge it by calling another Convention after Kansas is admitted as a State.*

We regret, deeply, that some of our Democratic cotemporaries of the North are urging a refusal of the admittance of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, on account of the ill-judged action of the Convention. They should remember that *Slavery* is the practical question to be disposed of. And so far as that is concerned, the spirit and letter of the Nebraska act are about to be enforced.

Until we have stronger evidence in support of the charges of his enemies, we shall attribute to Gov. WALKER the same motives which we believe to influence those Northern Democrats who differ from us in this matter.

We are afraid there will be angry discussion in Congress on this question. And it may be that it has yet to reach its most exciting and alarming stage. But we have confidence in the wisdom, firmness and strength of the Administration.

GOV. WALKER AND SENATOR DOUGLAS.

*From the Cincinnati Journal, (Republican.)*

It is said that Gov. WALKER had an interview with Senator DOUGLAS while on his way from Kansas to Washington. Previous to that interview, he had not fully made up his mind what course to take in regard to the Lecompton Constitution. His decided course now, and his hostile attitude towards the Administration, are supposed to be the fruits of the putting of their two heads together.

Senator DOUGLAS has gone on to Washington to assist in carrying out their plans for the annoyance of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Chicago *Journal* says he left there on Wednesday night, "full of wrath and fury at the course of the Administration, and with an openly-avowed purpose to oppose the doctrines enunciated by the Washington *Union* to the bitter end."

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

*From the Philadelphia Press.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

The Kansas question excites more attention now than any other. The different positions assumed by the press and politicians are freely canvassed. When it is said that the President and his Cabinet favor the proceedings of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention in the adoption of the schedule, which creates the main point of controversy, the inquiry naturally arises, where or by whom have they published that to be their position?

I have every reason to believe that *the President, in his message, will not support the Convention to the extent it is rumored he will.* With a statement of the facts, so far as they have come to his knowledge, he will do nothing more than express it as his opinion, based upon these facts—not the entire facts—that the question of Slavery, which is taken to be the principal issue amongst the people of Kansas, has been submitted to a vote of the people. Whether the entire Constitution ought to be given to the ratification or rejection of that people may not be touched at all.

Even those who favor the Convention and its action do not for a moment deny that, as a matter of policy, it were best to submit the entire instrument. If that were done, there would then be no room for cavil; the principle of popular sovereignty would be carried out fairly, in spirit as well as in letter.

THE PROSPECT AT WASHINGTON—GOVERNOR WALKER'S POLICY ABOUT KANSAS.

*Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

The city is rapidly filling up with the wisdom of the nation, with a strong sprinkling of strangers and outsiders, and the usual forerunners of the opening of a new Congress. As the politicians arrive, the theme of discussion is the Kansas difficulty, and a great difficulty, I fear, it will prove to be, not only to the Administration but to the country.

It is a fact that the Administration and Governor WALKER differ as wide as the poles in sentiment, and a general split-up seems inevitable. The President stands committed to the action of the Constitutional Convention, and will endeavor to secure the acceptance of the Constitution of Kansas by Congress, while Governor WALKER declares emphatically his determined and absolute opposition to the whole proceeding, and will make war upon the Constitution. Any other course, he says, would be a violation of all his pledges to the people of Kansas and involve him in infamy and disgrace. Is was suggested to Governor WALKER that he might return to Kansas and induce a full vote on the Constitution "with" or "without Slavery," as the case might be, and afterward have Congress send the instrument back for a fair vote upon its whole merits. He says he had as well preach to the inmates of a lunatic asylum, *as he could not influence a single man to vote for the Constitution even under protest.* As the question is submitted—"Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution without Slavery"—every person in the Territory who exercises the right of suffrage is forced to vote for the Constitution. This is objected to, and Governor WALKER says will lead to rebellion and civil war if an attempt be made thus to force a Constitution upon Kansas. The people demand the right to approve or disapprove the whole instrument. In this demand, Governor WALKER fully sustains them and pronounces any other course an outrage upon the rights and subversive of all the principles of free government. The President contends that the Slavery clause was the only material issue, and that being fairly presented, he shall support the Constitution as adopted, whether with or without the Slavery clause, and urge its approval by Congress. Will he be sustained in this by the Democracy of the two houses? This is the important inquiry, and one which remains to be solved. Several Northern Democrats declare their readiness to vote for any Constitution presented—that if the Slavery clause be a part of it, the free-sollers, who refuse to vote, are alone responsible. Others again say, that unless they are satisfied the public sentiment of Kansas has been fairly heard, they will vote against the Constitution, whatever may be its provisions. Thus have we a prospect of a general breaking up of party lines, unless some plan can be devised to avoid the difficulty. *Governor Walker suggests that Congress, immediately upon organizing, pass a bill similar in all respects to the Minnesota territorial bill, providing for the organization of a State Government in Kansas.* This would avoid the election fixed for the 21st proximo, and all its threatening consequences. This suggestion of the Governor's *meets with general approval among the Northern Democrats*, nor would I be surprised to see it adopted. The Minnesota bill required the whole Constitution to be submitted to the people. The President and Governor are to have another interview to-day, when it will be determined what recommendation he will make in his message touching the matter.

As the city fills with politicians and members of Congress, the excitement growing out of the anticipated organization of the House of Representatives evidently increases. Colonel ORR is here and surrounded by a host of friends, who regard his election to the Speakership as beyond a contingency. Major PHELPS, his only competitor, reached here last evening to take a view of the field, and, I believe, before the meeting of caucus, on Saturday evening next, he will retire from the contest. The contest for Clerk is narrowed down to two, Messrs. ALLEN and ROBINSON.

The Doorkeeper will be given to New-York—and, as the programme now stands with that delegation, Mr. BYRON DANIELS will be the lucky man. Pennsylvania will retain the Sergeant-at-Arms in the person of Col. GLOSBRENNER, the present incumbent, while Virginia will probably secure the Postmaster.

The members of Congress are generally taking furnished houses and going to house-keeping, with a view to economy, so exorbitant are the hotel charges here this Winter. A short session is anticipated, and the hotel men think they must make "hay while the sun shines." They may defeat their own purposes.

RAPPAHANNOCK.

*From the Baltimore Sun.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

Among the Democratic members of Congress who have arrived here there is a disposition to treat the Kansas question in a spirit of moderation. They do not recognize any necessity for committing themselves on the question before the Constitution itself shall be brought before them. As the Northern and Southern Democracy have so far acted in concert upon the question, and so far overcame its difficulties, it is not likely that they will split upon it now.

As to the course of the Administration upon the subject, it is to be observed that *it is no longer an executive, but entirely a legislative question.* It goes before Congress for legislation. Congress may or may not adopt the Constitution in the form in which it shall be presented.

*It is not necessary, therefore, that the President should, in his message, and in anticipation of the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas or to Congress, either approve or condemn the action of the Convention.*

An absurd rumor prevails in the city to-day that Governor WALKER was to be immediately removed. Such an act, on the eve of the organization of the House, would disturb the harmony of the Democratic Party, and delay the choice of a Speaker.

Judge DOUGLAS will be here to-morrow night, as is reported, and many suppose that he, being the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, will determine, by his own opinion, the course of the Democratic Party upon the question which has now arisen upon its practical application. Many of those who were in favor of the submission of the whole Constitution to the people will accept the partial submission, for the sake of relieving Congress and the country from further agitation of the subject.

WESTERN DEMOCRACY AND THE KANSAS ISSUE.

*From the Detroit Free Press, (organ of Gen. Cass.)*

* * * What mockery is this? The Convention did not submit the Constitution to the people because the Convention knew the people would vote it down! So says the Washington *Union*. What is this *but an utter denial of the right of the people recognized by the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention?* What is this but setting the Convention over and above the people? Who ever before heard the action of a majority called "factious?" If the people of Kansas want the Topeka Constitution, in the name of God are they not entitled to have it, provided they act "through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of the actual residents?"

If the Washington *Union* is sane, we submit that this is *a deliberate attempt to bring the great Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty into ridicule and contempt.* We submit that it is a deliberate attempt to disintegrate and destroy the Democratic Party. For, under such an interpretation of the Kansas organic law, *the Democratic Party in the Northern States might as well disband at once; it could never rise.*

The Washington *Union* declared, on the 7th of July last, that a Constitution, formed by the Lecompton Convention, which should not be submitted to the test of a popular vote, "would, no matter what it contained, never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud." We echoed that declaration then. We shall soon see how prophetic was the language. We see it already. Gov. WALKER brings the intelligence that the Lecompton Constitution is scouted by the people of Kansas.

There is but one solution of the Kansas question—that is, by leaving it to THE PEOPLE of Kansas, through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of the actual residents, to make a Constitution for themselves. *We look to Congress to enable the people of Kansas to do this. It can be done by the passage of a very simple law, in the form of that passed at the last session of Congress, enabling Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government.*

We are rejoiced to know that Gov. WALKER stands to all his pledges. He promised the people of Kansas that, unless the Lecompton Convention should submit their work fully and fairly to the people, he would oppose the acceptance of that work by Congress. And he will do it. *And we, for one, shall bear him company.*

THE CHOICE OF SPEAKER TO TURN UPON THE KANSAS ISSUE.

*From the Richmond (Va.) South.*

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.—The near approach of this important event demands a few remarks from those who are interested in the political action of the next House of Representatives.

The probability that Kansas will ask admission into the Union at an early day, will render it *proper that the opinions of the Speaker should conform to the recent elections and to the resolutions of those to whom the Democratic Administration owes its elevation to office.*

The issue before Congress will be: Shall a State be admitted, the *whole* Constitution of which has not been submitted to the people?—or shall Kansas be remanded to await a new vote upon the form of fundamental law which is to rule the people?

These questions will influence materially the action of Congress, and it may be that the decisions of the Chair or the report of a Committee may either settle the *status* of Kansas or unchain again the tiger of sectional strife.

We take this occasion to say that we regard the dictation of Congress, as to either the manner or matter of State organization, a dangerous and unwarrantable intervention. The people of a State may delegate whatsoever measure of sovereignty they think proper, either in whole or in part, to a Convention.

We must be allowed to say that, as it was contended by our antagonists that the Convention of Kansas had power to enact and give immediate validity to be, and they are hereby declared to be, of the Metropolitan Police of this City, and entitled to do duty and to be paid as such;"

That after the adoption of that resolution, another was adopted by said Board, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to hear and report to the Board the claims of members of the discharged police to be restored to duty."

That a Committee was appointed by said Board, in conformity with said resolution; that they had taken testimony and heard the applications of several policemen to be restored to duty, but had not reported them to the Board.

The plaintiff further alleges that notwithstanding the number of policemen in office was greater than the number allowed by law, the said Board of Police were proceeding to appoint additional policemen, thereby creating an illegal charge upon the property of the plaintiff and other tax-payers.

The plaintiff thereupon demanded judgment that he was a member of the Metropolitan Police, and as such entitled to pay, and that it might be declared that the number of Policemen now in office were all that the law allowed to be appointed, and that said Board be restrained from appointing a greater number, or any additional number of Policemen, beyond that authorized by law.

The defendants show by affidavits in opposition, that the Board of Police organized under the act on the 22d of April, 1857; (and it was conceded on the argument that at that time the number of the Police was 1,270;) that a large portion of said Police force did not elect to come in and do duty under that law; that previous to its passage the Police force of the City of New-York was under the direction of and appointed by the Board of Police, consisting of the Mayor of the said City, the Recorder, and City Judge; and that all of said Police force except 351 adhered to that organization, and refused to recognise or do duty under the Board of the defendants.

That the plaintiff, though doing duty under the present organization, had never been legally appointed, the Recorder not being present at the meeting.

That the plaintiff and a large number of the Police in office, on the 22d of April, 1857, were, on the 13th of June last, charged with the willful disobedience of orders, by written charges preferred by a Sergeant of Police, and the said charges, with a notice that the said Board would proceed to hear and determine the same, on the 22d of June following, were made up and addressed to the plaintiff; that on the last-named day evidence was given under oath to the Board of Police that said charges and summons and notifications had been served on the plaintiff; that on the 22d of June, on due proof that the plaintiff had willfully disobeyed the order of the Board of Police, he was adjudged guilty of the charge and dismissed from the service.

That in reference to all the other members of the Police force in office at the time of the passage of the act of April 15, with the exception of 351, they continued to act in hostility to the defendants, and in consequence of their neglect and refusal to do duty as directed by them, said Board had taken proceedings similar to the proceedings aforesaid against the plaintiff, by which they were all declared and adjudged, prior to July 3, 1857, to be removed.

It also appears by affidavits that the present Police force doing duty under the defendants is 901, of which number 351 are of the Police force existing on the 15th of April, 1857, and the residue, 610, new appointments.

It also appears that a copy of the charges preferred against the plaintiff, and notice of trial were served upon him personally two days before the time fixed for his trial.

It also appears that the Board of Police have adopted rules and regulations for their government in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by statute.

They provide for the holding of regular meetings of the Board of Police on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

That all charges preferred against any member of the Police force must be in writing and sworn to or affirmed with the name and residence of the complainant. But that charges may be preferred by either of the Commissioners, General or Deputy Superintendents, or Inspector, simply in writing.

That when charges are filed, it is made the duty of the Chief Clerk to notify the person complained of to call and examine the charges, and the trial thereof shall be in order at any subsequent meeting of the Board, of which the person complained of shall be advised.

That no person complained of shall be heard by any Commissioner apart from the meeting of the Board, it being the sense of each member of the Board that his duties are *quasi-judicial*, and that general justice demands that all matters of suspension or removal should be heard only at regular meetings.

Plaintiff now moves for an injunction.

Stafford, H. L. Clinton and G. Dean, for the motion; J. Vanderpoel, D. D. Field and W. C. Noyes, opposed.

DAVIES, Justice.—By Chapter 302 of the Laws of 1846, the Watch Department of the City of New-York and various other offices were abolished, and a police force for said City organized. By this act, as amended by Chapter 436 of the laws of 1849, the officers and policemen were to be appointed by the Mayor on the nomination of the Alderman and Assistant of each Ward in the City, and to hold office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed. By section 4 of that act as thus amended, the Mayor was to receive complaints for cause against any member of the police force, and he was to cause notice thereof to be given to the accused, "to afford him an opportunity to be heard in his defence."

It cannot have been forgotten that frequent and loud complaints were made against this system. It was alleged that the Captains of Police and Policemen, deriving, as they did in fact, their offices from the Aldermen and Assistants of the various Wards, partook of their political affinities, and necessarily felt called upon to sustain them, and promote the political aspiration of those to whom they were indebted for their places. It is unnecessary to inquire whether there was, or not, any truth in these charges, but it may be safely assumed, from the character of a large number of the Police, that, in truth, there was no foundation for them. Nevertheless, they did not fail to make an impression upon the public mind, and materially tended to weaken confidence in the Police, and deprive them of that independent position so essential to their own self-respect and usefulness in the discharge of their important duties. This and other considerations which might be adverted to, led to the passage of the Act of April 

be is accused, and that he shall have the opportunity of defending himself. To carry out these objects of the Legislature, he must have notice or knowledge of the charges, and notice or knowledge of the time and place of trial, to rebut and disprove them, if he desires to do so. So obvious is this, that it certainly needs no authority or argument to sustain the position. Such were the Legislative directions under the act of 1853, and it was conceded on the arguments that such had been the practice of the Board in executing their duties under that act. And such, it seems to me, was clearly the understanding of the Board of Police, when they framed their rules and regulations. For they have provided that the party complained of shall have written notice to call and examine the charges preferred against him, thereby clearly contemplating that he should have personal knowledge of them. He was to have the opportunity of answering the same by either an admission or denial; and, in the event of a denial, he was to be advised or notified of the time of trial, which was to take place at some subsequent meeting of the Board.

It is alleged in the complaint in this cause, and not denied by the affidavits in opposition, except as to the plaintiff, that he and more than five hundred of the police force in office on the 22d of April last, have been removed without any personal notice to them of the charges preferred, or of any personal notice of the time and place where they were to be heard in their defence.

Was such personal notice necessary to constitute a legal and valid removal? It seems to me, from the considerations already suggested, that the Legislature so intended; that the Board of Police so understood their duty, and that the policemen, from the act of the Legislature, the uniform practice under the act of 1853, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Police, so understood it, and had a right so to understand it.

And such is the well-known and long-established rule of law applicable to the point under consideration.

It is competent for the Legislature to prescribe the mode and manner of giving notice, where they require as a condition precedent to the doing of an act that notice shall be given. The Legislature has the power to say in a given case that the notice may be given by publication, by leaving it at the place of business or dwelling-house, or last place of abode of the party to be notified. But it is equally well settled that in the absence of any such legislative provision, whenever the Legislature require notice to be given it must be *persona* notice. The tribunal, court or officer instituting proceedings has no jurisdiction over the person proceeded against, unless duly notified according to law. The proceedings, in the absence of such notice, are all *coram non judice*.

That in the absence of any legislative provision for substituted service, personal service of notice is in all cases required, is expressly held by the Supreme Court of this State in the case of Rathbun *vs.* Acker, 18 Barb. Rep. 393. In that case an ordinance was passed by the trustees of a village requiring among other things a man by the name of Hewes, who lived in an adjoining town, to pave and grade and lay a sidewalk in front of three lots owned by him in the village. The ordinance was published in the village newspapers for three months. In five days after its passage, notice was sent to Hewes through the Post-Office, which he received two days after, stating that an ordinance had been passed, and that he would see it by reference to the newspaper, and that he was thereby required to flag, &c., in front of his three lots in ninety days from that date. The Court say: "Was this notice served in contemplation of the statute, and if so, was it sufficient? The statute is, if the owner neglects or refuses to construct the sidewalk for ninety days after notice thereof to be served on such owner, or his or her agent, &c. The service here intended is personal service. When a statute requires service on a person, *it means personal service*, unless some other service is specified or indicated. There was no *personal* service in this case on Hewes or his agent. I also think the notice was insufficient, but it is not necessary to consider this." A case where this question seemed to have been carefully considered arose in North Carolina, under an act prohibiting free negroes residing within that State. It is the case of the State *vs.* Samuel Jacobs, a free negro, and will be found in 2 Jones, Law Reports, at page 52. The 65th section of the 111th chapter of the Rev. Statutes of that State declare that "it shall not be lawful for any free negro or mulatto to migrate into this State, and if he or she shall do so contrary to the provisions of this act, and being thereof informed, shall not within twenty days thereafter remove out of this State, he or she being thereof convicted, &c., shall be liable to a penalty of $500."

The County Court of Richmond, at January term, 1851, made an order that the Sheriff of said county leave a written notice at the respective dwelling-houses of Samuel Jacobs, (and thirteen other persons,) informing said persons that representations had been made to the Court that they were colored persons, and had come into that State contrary to law, and that unless they left the State within twenty days from the date of the notice, they would be proceeded against according to the act of the Assembly. At the next term of the Court in April, 1851, the Sheriff returned on the order that he had executed the law, by leaving copies thereof at the dwelling-houses, &c., of the persons named. The County Court held the service sufficient, but on appeal to the Supreme Court they reversed the judgment, and in giving their opinion say: "We think it is clear that the Legislature intended that the *information* which it directed should be given to an immigrating negro, should be communicated to him *personally* in words or by writing. The act is a highly penal one, and must therefore be construed strictly. The proper meaning of the verb to inform, in this connection, is to make known to by word or writing. That this information was intended to be made to the party in person is evident from the fact that so short a time as twenty days only was allowed for acting upon it. The time is short, very short, even if, upon receiving personal notice, he has the whole of it for the purpose of making his preparations for removal. The leaving the notice at his house presupposes that he is not there to receive it in person. He may be absent from home, industriously engaged at work for some employer, or he may be on a journey on some lawful errand to a distant part of the same or to an adjoining county, and may not return until the greater part, if not the whole of the twenty days has expired. Would it be just that he should suffer so heavy a penalty for not having known or acted upon a notice which had been left at his house twenty days before? *It cannot be so.*"

These considerations apply with great force and propriety to the question now under consideration. These policemen, many of them, had held office ever since the organization of the police force in this City; performed laborious, arduous, difficult and dangerous duties for a series of years without fault or accusation; and the Legislature, which changed the governing head of this force, declare that they shall not be removed, unless in the manner pointed out by the act and the rules and regulations of the Board. Had they not a right to presume that they would not be removed without personal notice to them? It is not denied that such personal notice was given only in a few instances; and the necessity of its being given in all cannot be better enforced than by the reasoning of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case above cited.

A similar principle was recognized in the case of Graham *vs.* Sackett, (6 B., Mon. Rep., 146.)

The County Court of one of the counties in Kentucky removed a jailor without notice to him. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and they reversed the judgment and action of the inferior Court, and held that it was a fundamental principle recognized in all civilized countries that no man could be proceeded against without notice, and that *personal*, unless a different mode of service was prescribed. At page 161 the Court says:

"It has never been doubted that it (the power of removal) was a judicial power, and although no statute has prescribed the mode of proceeding in which the power is to be exercised, this Court, in obedience to the great principle pervading every enlightened system of jurisprudence, which prescribes that the individual whose rights are to be affected by a judicial act involving the ascertainment of facts against him, shall have an opportunity of defence, has uniformly required regular charges and specifications pointing out the supposed breaches of good behavior, and has been careful that the accused should have *full* opportunity of making defence."

At page 168 the Court says:

"That whatever informality may, in the absence of special regulation, be allowable in the mode of its exercise, no order or judgment can be valid, unless the record shows that a motion of the jailor has had an opportunity of being heard in his defence, and that the Court has adjudged him guilty of neglect or breach of duty."

It seems to me, therefore, undeniable and beyond all controversy that no members of the Police force, doing duty as such, and by the act made members of the Metropolitan Police, have been legally removed from office unless the charges have been made under oath, when not preferred by a Commissioner, General or Deputy Superintendent, or an Inspector, stating the name and residence of the complainant, and unless the party complained of has been personally notified of the charges preferred, and if he made denial of them, had personal notice of the time and place of trial.

After the most careful consideration which I have been able to give to this case, I have a clear conviction that these conclusions are sound and sustained by principle and authority.

But it was argued before me with great earnestness and ability by the counsel for the Board of Police, that the plaintiff and the others who have been removed, never were members of the Metropolitan Police, had never submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the Board of Police, and that consequently they have none of the rights or privileges of a policeman.

The answer to this argument seems to be conclusive that the Legislature who had the power, declared that they were members of the Metropolitan Police, and should do duty therein as such, and should only be removed therefrom in the manner already alluded to and discussed. Another answer is, the Board of Police has recognized them as such by issuing orders to them, entertaining charges against them, and proceeding to their trial and removal.

That they were subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Board of Police, I have no doubt. That they were bound to obey all the lawful orders of the Board is equally beyond question, and if they did not comply with such orders, it was in the power of the Board, and it was made their duty, to prefer charges against the delinquents and proceed to their trial and removal if found guilty. With their discretion and judgment as to the sufficiency of the cause for removal, neither this Court nor any other has any right or interfere with, control, revise or reverse. The law has made them the sole judges of the cause, and so long as they proceed in accordance with law, their action is final and conclusive. But, on the assumption that those persons who have been thus removed never became members of the new police, did not the revolution of Oct. 9 confer upon them the office? I see no provisions of the statute as to the manner of the appointment, or any restriction upon the Board prohibiting them from appointing a large number at a time by resolution.

That resolution, as we have seen, declares that such of the police force as have not been dismissed from the police in conformity to law, be and they are hereby declared to be of the Metropolitan Police of this City, and entitled to do duty and to be paid as such.

It is apparent from the action of the Board that they supposed that some of the old police force had been dismissed not in conformity to law, and all such they declared should be policemen. They proceeded to appoint a Committee to take testimony and ascertain particularly who had been thus dismissed, and to report their names to the Board. It is in proof before me that this Committee are now engaged in the discharge of their duties, and I cannot but assume that all who have not been regularly removed will, under this resolution, be recognized as policemen and put on duty as such.

The resolution means this, as I read it. It was said on the argument that such was not the intention of the Board in adopting it. I am bound to regard it as meaning what it says; and if the position is sound, which I do not concur in, that these men were not policemen by right of the act, then it may be argued with great force, they were made such by the passage of this resolution. In the view I have taken of this case it is not necessary to decide that point. But is it not a condonation or waiver by the Board, of any neglect or violation of duty by these men, of which it was supposed they had been guilty? The Board has the power to say whether they will proceed to try and remove these men, or will forgive the offense and place them on duty. It seems to me that they have said this by the adoption of this resolution, if I correctly understand its purport and meaning, and that the persons therein referred to were acquitted by the Board of any previous offense, if any had been committed. I am at a loss to give any other meaning or effect to this action of the Board.

If I am correct, therefore, in either of the positions, that the policemen removed, upon whom personal notice was not served, and against whom charges were not preferred under oath, were not removed, and still continue policemen; or, if they never were policemen under the act until appointed, and if they were appointed by the action of the Board on the 9th of October, it follows that the full number authorized by law and the action of the Board of Supervisors are now in office, and that the Board of Police cannot legally appoint any more, beyond the number thus authorized.

The plaintiff prays for an injunction restraining such appointments, which he says are threatened, on the ground that, as a tax-payer, he will be charged with a portion of the moneys to be raised to pay the salaries of the persons so appointed.

If the number authorized by law is now in office, additional appointments beyond that number would be simply void, and confer no right or title to the office upon the appointee, or any claim for salary or compensation for services rendered in pursuance of such appointment.

The plaintiff cannot, therefore, upon his own showing, by any possibility be damnified, and his claim for an injunction to restrain an act which can do him no injury, is untenable.

The motion for an injunction is therefore denied.

### SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

*Leland* vs. *Davis.*—Motion granted with costs.

*In re petition of Sarah Reich.*—Report confirmed.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THE CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ASYLUM.

It will be remembered that some time since the Common Council voted to convey to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum a large tract of land in Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-first-street, at the nominall value of $1 rent per annum. Yesterday Joseph. Blunt, Esq., applied for an injunction restraining them from making such a conveyance, and the Asylum from receiving it.

His Honor declined granting the injunction, but gave an order to shew cause why it should not be granted.

### SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Dec. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Strong.

*Noah Waterbury* vs. *Sinclair and wife, impleaded, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs on demurrer to complaint, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer, and answer in 20 days on payment of costs.

Before Judge Birdseye.

*John Layden* vs. *Jacob Ganser and others.*—Order dismissing complaint satisfied, neither party to have costs of motion.

*Ellen Combs* vs. *John McGuire.*—The action of County Judge quashing inquisition, reversed with $10 costs. The issue gained by the traverse of the inquisition must be brought to trial at the Circuit of this Court. For this purpose it may be placed at the foot of the calendar of the November Circuit in King's County, which now stands adjourned to December 7, and may be brought to trial without further notice whenever reached in its order.

### SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

*Bennett* vs. *Drew et al.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

*Draper* vs. *Henningson*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

*Richardson* vs. *Jobson.*—Motion for injunction denied, and temporary order discharged, with $5 costs.

EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

The examination of applicants for admission to the bar will take place on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the General Term Room. Gentlemen will file their applications with the Clerk before that time

EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
FRED. S. TALLMAGE, Jr., } Examiners.
JOHN E. PARSONS,

### BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Dec. 2.

Before Judge Culver.

*Catherine Murray* vs. *Christopher Murray.*—This was an application for limited divorce on the ground of brutal treatment. The motion was not opposed, and the Court directed that the sum of $30 should be paid to plaintiff to enable her to prosecute the action, and the sum of $3 per week for temporary alimony.

GENERAL TERM CALENDAR (BROOKLYN)—This Day.—Nos. 38, 42, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 3.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

**Governor Tiemann tenders his Resignation—Twenty Penitentiary Prisoners Discharged just before Election.**

The Board of Governors met on Wednesday, the President, C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., in the Chair.

Upon the reading of the minutes, Governors Tiemann, Townsend and W. C. Pinckney being present, Governor Oliver asked whether it would not be better to adjourn, inasmuch as the members did not seem inclined to take their seats at the table. He was delighted to think that a Mayor had been selected from their own body. And that the people evidently were incredulous of any gross mismanagement in the Almshouse Department.

The President requested the presence of Governor Dudro and Governor Smith. They entered and took their seats, whereupon the Secretary proceeded to read some requisitions.

A debate arose as to the appointment of three additional keepers at the Workhouse. Governors Smith and Oliver and J. L. Pinckney argued the matter, and occasional remarks fell from each of them of a political character. Referred to Committee to report.

A bill for paint came up. Governor Tiemann examined it, handed it to Governor J. L. Pinckney, and asked him if he thought it reasonable. The latter gentleman said he thought it was. The amount was only $30. Governor Tiemann observed he thought it too much, and would not vote for its payment. Referred to the Committee on Supplies to report. Another bill from the same parties was presented. Governor Smith said he had countersigned the bill, under the idea that the amount being small, retail prices had been charged.

Some other tradesmen's bills were presented, for various repairs at Centre-street prison and other places. Similarly referred.

The report of the Committee on the Penitentiary was presented, with a resolution that $374 40 be appropriated for work to be done there. Adopted.

Governor Townsend moved that the report of Dr. Sanger on Syphilis be referred to a Committee, that authority be taken to subscribe for 2,000 copies, and that the matter be made a special order for that day fortnight.

Governor J. L. Pinckney wished to separate the clauses of the resolution. So amended, it was carried. Laid on the table for two weeks.

Governor Anderson, in the course of some observations upon a motion of Governor W. L. Pinckney, involving the right of Governors to discharge persons from the Workhouse and Penitentiary, remarked upon the fact that abuses had occurred, that between dark and light in the evening of Monday, *no fewer than twenty persons had been discharged from the City Prison, immediately before the election*, and, by inference, for electioneering purposes.

Governor Tiemann said the Governors had a righ to discharge under the hands of two of them; he understood that quite a number had been discharged on Monday afternoon. Legal authorities had decided that it was wrong to discharge others than those from the Work-House.

Governor Townsend said that as censures were implied, it would be better if a full Board were present.

Governor J. L. Pinckney said that the opinions of Counsel to the Corporation were ambiguous. He, the speaker, thought it was in the power of the Board to discharge at discretion parties committed as vagrants.

Governor Oliver said the object of any investigation would be to show corrupt motives. If such could be proved, then any motion from Governor W. L. Pinckney to that effect would be proper.

Governor W. L. Pinckney said he had brought up such a resolution at the request of the Warden of the City Prison.

Governor Tiemann, as an amendment, moved that the names of the parties be given, and by whom the discharges were ordered.

Governor Smith thought as this was the day after election the matter had better lie on the table until next week. He had no doubt the liberated parties were all good for Fernando, every soul of them. On vote there were five in the affirmative, four in the negative. Laid over.

GOVERNOR TIEMANN'S RESIGNATION.

Governor Tiemann rose and said that he felt it his duty now to resign his position at that Board. He stated that it was necessary to give the whole of his time to the duties which, by the decision of yesterday, devolved upon him. He proceeded to offer several suggestions as to the lawn and nursery in which he had taken much interest. The heating of the Lunatic Asylum by steam was working in a satisfactory manner. The Almshouse was working well, and so was the Penitentiary. The building of a female Penitentiary had his warmest wishes. He had wished to see the Hospital of the Penitentiary and the Penitentiary separated. Many respectable females, compelled to apply to the Penitentiary Hospital had been branded as having applied to the Penitentiary. He thanked the Board in very emphatic terms for the uniform kindness with which he had been treated.

Governor Townsend hoped that Governor Tiemann would stay with them until the last moment.

Governor Tiemann said he came among them under the influence of some prejudice. That, however, had died away. He should leave them with good feeling and regret.

Governor Smith exceedingly regretted that it would be necessary to forego the assistance of Governor Tiemann that Board. He would be glad if they could elect a substitute who would manifest the same practical good sense he had ever manifested while among them. ("Good"—from Governor Oliver.) Nothing was of more value than the presence of a *practical* man, and when they could obtain another gentleman of nearly the same stamp, their loss would be less felt.

Governor Oliver would defer to the 24th, when he should have something to say.

It was then decided that nothing should be done in the matter of accepting such resignation until the 24th inst.

A bill for medical attendance at Jefferson Market, was then brought up. Governors Townsend and J. L. Pinckney protested against the payment of such accounts, inasmuch as proper medical officers had been appointed by the Police at every Station-house. Governor Smith was of the same opinion. It was a growing evil.

Governor Anderson said Mr. Duke had been deputed to call on the Mayor and inquire how such matters were to be managed in emergency. The next Mayor might take action in the matter.

Gov. J. L. Pinckney said the next Mayor would have enough to do. The Board ordered the bill to be paid.

After the transaction of some other miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned.

## NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

*Prepared every week, expressly for the* New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 2, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the **WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET**; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 1, 1857.

| YARDS. | BEEVES. In market to-day. | BEEVES. Rec'ds for the week. | Milch Cows. | Veal Calves. | Sheep & Lambs | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st. | 2100 | 2337 | 17 | 221 | 1098 | 3051 |
| Browning's, Sixth-street | ..... | 75 | 10 | 11 | 2270 | ..... |
| Chamberlin's Robinson-st. | ..... | 267 | 63 | 77 | 3387 | ..... |
| O'Brien's, Sixth-street | ..... | 116 | 64 | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| Sales reported at Bergen | ..... | 400 | | | | |
| Total for week | 2100 | 3195 | 154 | 369 | 6755 | 3051 |
| Last week | 1743 | 2890 | 129 | 278 | 12592 | 1932 |

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 ..... 3,549

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

| CONVEYANCE. | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veal. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Railroad | 259 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 398 |
| Hudson River Railroad | 517 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1466 |
| Hudson River Boats | 488 | ..... | ..... | 790 | 1287 |
| Harlem Railroad | 782 | 17 | 221 | 1098 | ..... |
| New-Haven Railroad | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Camden & Amboy R. R. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| On Foot | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 979 | Horses | — |
| Sheep | 1,340 | Lambs | — |
| Hogs | 11,312 | Calves | 83 |

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 136 | Missouri | — |
| New-York | 1515 | Pennsylvania | — |
| Illinois | 11 | Texas | — |
| Kentucky | 383 | Connecticut | 46 |
| Indiana | 70 | Michigan | 35 |
| Virginia | — | New-Jersey | 70 |
| Iowa | 18 | Cherokee Nation | — |

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

| | To-day. | Last Week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium Cattle | none. | 10¾c.@11c. |
| First quality | 10c. @10¼c. | 9¾c.@10¼c. |
| Medium quality | 9c. @ 9¾c. | 9c. @ 9¼c. |
| Poor quality | 7¾c.@ 8c. | 8c. @ 8¾c. |
| Poorest quality | 7c. @ 7¾c. | 7c. @ 8c. |
| General selling prices | 8c. @ 9c. | 8c. @10c. |
| Average of all sales | 8¼c.@ 8¾c. | 9c. @ 9¼c. |

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 8½c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Thanksgiving Day on Thursday last, and the election yesterday, both told upon the briskness at least of to-day's market. On the former day people went in to the abundant supply of poultry as if intent upon making up for a retrenchment of luxuries during the panic weeks, and they have scarcely done picking the bones yet, so that the butchers have had little occasion to open their meat stalls, and of course they were not in want of large fresh supplies of cattle to-day. Most City people were "out" half of last night, if not the whole of it, waiting the election returns or talking them over, and a more sleepy looking company we have seldom seen at Forty-fourth-street than were there this morning, and when there was a little waking up in the market towards mid-day, the qualifications of the mayors elect and defunct were more discussed than the quality of the bullocks in the yards. Few sales were made yesterday, and there were full 2,000 cattle offered this morning at Allerton's, which was about 500 more than was really needed for the present demand. There were probably more owners contributing cattle to-day than at any single market for years past. The table below gives the names of those having about 20 or more, but taking in the smaller lots we counted the names of *one hundred and eleven* persons who brought or sent cattle to the Washington Yards alone. Three-fourths of all the animals are credited to New-York State, the increase in railroad freights and the poor markets for several weeks having greatly diminished the usual number coming from the West. The abundance of late grass and of corn, almost unsalable at any price, accounts in a great measure for the falling off in Western receipts. This is precisely as it should be. No better use could be made of this surplus produce than to condense it into beef. Twelve pounds of Corn worth, in the home market, less than 6 cents, will make more than a pound of beef, and that will always bring more than 6 cents here, and cost far less for transportation than 12 pounds of corn. We can well dispense with a little beef now, or pay higher rates for a limited home supply, if plenty of good fat cattle are in preparation for Winter and Spring. The sales opened dull and continued so through most of the day, leaving off with some 250 or 300 in the Yards unsold, notwithstanding the temptation to buyers of very low closing prices. The average prices of the day were fully ½c. below last week, and the closing rates perhaps 1c. lower. There is a large supply of poultry, wild fowl, venison, and of dressed beef, mutton and pork in the down-town Washington Market.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

| No. | State. | Owner. | Salesman. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | N. Y. | J. B. & T. B. Rider | George Ayrault. |
| 60 | Ky. | B. F. Van Mater | T. Wheeler. |
| 43 | Ky. | S. B. Richardson | Teed & Bloomer. |
| 70 | N. Y. | Vail & Carey | Owners. |
| 26 | N. Y. | W. Sherman | Owner. |
| 46 | Ct. | L. Beers | Owner. |
| 21 | N. Y. | Miller, Haring & Gurney | Owners. |
| 54 | Ky. | B. F. Van Mater | B. Bartram. |
| 16 | Iowa. | —— Pearson | S. Smith. |
| 50 | N. Y. | W. H. Belden | Owner. |
| 22 | N. Y. | Farmers | Mead & Holcomb. |
| 27 | N. Y. | J. Van Alstyne | Allerton & Myers. |
| 80 | N. Y. | Farmers | W. H. Belden. |
| 28 | N. Y. | C. G. Teed | Owner. |
| 67 | N. Y. | Tallman & Co. | George Ayrault. |
| 15 | N. Y. | W. W. Hoag | Owner. |
| 60 | N. Y. | Farmers | J. C. Hoag. |
| 54 | Ky. | E. Robinson | Budlong & Eastman. |
| 55 | N. Y. | Budlong | Budlong & Eastman. |
| 109 | Ky. | Elbert & Bro. | Westheimer & Bro. |
| 50 | N. Y. | M. Philips | Owner. |
| 48 | Ky. | S. B. Utterback | Valentine & Martin. |
| 17 | N. Y. | J. Lasher | Owner. |
| 21 | Ohio. | N. B. Taber | Owner. |
| 30 | N. Y. | E. D. Welling | Owner. |
| 69 | N. Y. | E. Lockman | Owner. |
| 50 | N. Y. | Collins & Co | Owners. |
| 21 | Ohio. | A. M. Heath | Owner. |
| 36 | Mich. | R. Rome | George Ayrault. |
| 32 | N. Y. | C. Coleman | George Ayrault. |
| 28 | N. Y. | George W. Vail | Owner. |
| 37 | N. J. | Hiner & Co | Owner. |
| 32 | N. Y. | D. G. Culver | Owner. |
| 33 | N. Y. | G. W. Stillman | R. Murray. |
| 111 | Ill. | A. Halleck | Mead & Holcomb. |
| 61 | N. Y. | D. McElwee | Owner. |
| 27 | N. Y. | T. Drew | Owner. |
| 27 | N. Y. | E. Sheldon | Owner. |
| 34 | N. Y. | S. Sherman | Owner. |
| 22 | N. Y. | R. W. Richmond | M. Dalton. |

And many small lots, ranging from a single pair to 10 head.

The following extracts from our notes of sales will give distant readers some idea of the general character of the transactions:

Elbert & Brother forward 109 fine Kentucky Steers, averaging about 700 lbs. net. Westheimer & Brother were getting 9c.@10c. for them. They were of very even grades and nice cattle for the butchers to handle.

M. Philips was selling 50 cattle on his own account from Genesee County, New-York, varying in weight from 660 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. net. They were running out at 9c.@10c, being of fair to good quality.

E. Robinson forwarded 54 rough cattle from Kentucky, which Budlong & Eastman were selling at about 8½c. They were a hard lot, rated at 650 lbs. net.

Mead & Holcomb sold 22 of their own Westchester County, N. Y., cattle at 8¾c.@10c. They were of medium quality, weighing by estimate 600 lbs. to 850 lbs. net.

J B & T. B. Rider had 30 light cattle from Columbia County, N. Y. They were pretty fair steers rated at 600 lbs., net and bringing 8c.@10c. G. Ayrault, salesman.

B. F. Van Mater contributed 114 common Kentucky Steers, estimated 625 lbs. net. T. Wheeler was at work upon 60 of them, and B. Bartram the balance. They were bringing from $40 to $50 each, or not far from 8c. ₱ lb. One lot of 21 sold for $46 each.

S. B. Richardson had 43 fairish Kentucky cattle, mostly of Durham grades. Teed & Bloomer were getting 8½c.@9½c. for them, rating at 700 lbs. net.

Vail & Carey were selling on their own account 70 Dutchess County Cattle of various weights and degrees of goodness, at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Among them were 44 head of very fine Steers. Thirty-four sold by weight at 10½c. They were fat and thick, weighing about 900 lbs. net. Some that cost 5c. live weight in the county were not bringing over 9c. net to-day. Of course, the profit on this was on the wrong side of the account.

W. Sherman was selling 26 of his own Dutchess County Cattle, ranging from common to good in quality, and from 500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. net in weights. A few of them went as low as 7c., while the most of them brought 8c.@10c.

S. Smith sold several lots here and at Bergen, one of which was 54 very poor, light Indiana Steers for Jas. Watson. They brought $33, or 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.

C. G. Teed sold 25 Westchester County Cattle, some of which were very good. Col. Devoe took at nearly 11c., and C. Gwyer one pair at 10c. The balance brought 9c.@10c.

J. C. Hoag was selling 60 Dutchess County Cattle for no less than 10 different owners at 8c.@10c. They were of divers qualities, though most of them ranked fair.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is little more inquiry after fresh Cows, and the markets are barely supplied. Prices are gradually advancing.

Allerton reports receipts of 17 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extras.

Browning reports receipts of 10 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The market is not as well supplied, and sales are readily made at higher figures.

Chamberlin reports 14 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'Brien reports 64 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extra. Prices are slightly improving, and the market is generally better. Nearly all have been sold.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

The diminished demand for Veal is just met by the supply. Good Calves sell tolerably brisk, while "bobs" are dull at a discount.

Allerton reports receipts of 221 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. There is an ample supply, with a light demand.

Browning reports receipts of 11 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c.@7c. Market as last week.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 32 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c.

O'Brien reports 60 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. The market is just supplied and sales are tolerably brisk.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The Live Stock Markets are at present very much depressed in consequence of the large numbers of dead Sheep brought in by the barges and other conveyances and sold at much less prices than live Sheep are held at, especially if the weather is not favorable to the keeping of mutton. During the past few days of warmth and rain, carcasses have been sold at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb., which, of course, draws from the live markets.

Allerton reports receipts of 1,098 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., dressed weight, for Sheep, and 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. for Lambs. Stock is sufficiently large, with very slow sales, at reduced prices. We noticed one lot of Lambs, for which $3 75 ₱ head was refused last Summer, now offered at $2 75 each.

Browning reports receipts of 2,270 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c., ₱ lb., net weight, for Sheep. Lambs bring 7c.@10c. Few sales have been made since last Wednesday's, and of the very light receipts quite enough are in the pens for to-day's sales. They are about 25c. ₱ head lower than last week, ranging generally at $2@$4 50 ₱ head, although a few extra ones bring much more. Among a lot fed by D. Bundy, of Otsego County, N. Y., were 3 very fine, large and fat sheep, which sold to J. Donavan at $15 each. The late City election has been the all-absorbing business at this market for several days past.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 1,850 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5 ₱ head.

McGraw & Reed report sales of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Sheep at | $153 75 | 18 Lambs at | $36 00 |
| 92 Sheep | 232 37 | 67 Lambs | 162 00 |
| 13 Sheep | 53 50 | 40 Lambs | 130 25 |
| 40 Sheep | 150 50 | 38 Lambs | 117 13 |
| 3 Sheep | 45 00 | | |

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb, gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. Arrivals have been very heavy of late and the warm wet weather has been against packing operations. The market is consequently over supplied and a decline in price of ¾c.@1¼c. is noted.

Allerton reports receipts of 30,051 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5¾c.@5¾c. for prime corn-fed. One lot of Wm. Pearce's consisting of 298 corn hogs weighing 245 lbs. have received an offer of 5¾c. only. The stock is heavy and the market depressed.

G. W. Dorman, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

| | Gross. | Net. |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Corn Hogs | 5¾@5¾ | 6¼@7 |
| Light | 5¼@5¾ | ——— |
| Distillery | 5 | 6¼@6¾ |

No stocks offered.

Markets heavily supplied, and large quantities arriving daily. A great many at the drove-yards remain unsold. The demand is very light, in consequence of wet and warm weather. Prices are on the decline.

## Wholesale Produce Markets.

*Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.*

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 2, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

There is a slight falling off in the supply of many vegetables, now that farmers have put them in their Winter quarters. The warm weather and rain of the past few days have diminished the prospect of a speedy close of the canals and even liberated many cargoes of produce temporarily hemmed in by ice.

Potatoes continue to arrive from the upper counties, and three vessel loads of Nova Scotias are now unloading. They vary little or none in price from last week. Dealers are laying in a good supply against the close of navigation, and the distant supply is cut off. Sweet varieties are being stored in Delaware and New-Jersey for Winter and Spring market.

Cranberries have advanced during the past week. The previous large supply and low prices tended to keep back the supply.

Walnuts and chesnuts are abundant. A shipment of 300 bushels of the latter just received from Virginia, brought $3 ₱ bushel.

Apples are in good supply, and the present warm weather is against the good keeping of those stored away. They are bought from the boats at about $3, for lots as they run. Most of those arriving are in very good order.

Butter is quiet and a good supply is being laid in. The trade is very dull.

Eggs are plentiful, a large portion of them being limed.

Poultry and wild fowl are abundant and dull of sale during the present unfavorable weather. We hear of several lots of red-head and canvas-back ducks selling at 50c.@62c. for the former, and $1@$1 50 ₱ pair for the latter. Venison is in good supply, and Bears have made their appearance.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl | $2 25 | @$2 37 |
| Potatoes—West'n, N.Y., Mercer, ₱ bbl | 2 75 | @ 3 00 |
| Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₱ bbl | 2 25 | @ 2 50 |
| Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl | 2 75 | @ 3 00 |
| Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl | — | @ 2 25 |
| Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl | — | @

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

*Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.*

*We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.*

*Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.*

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. A telegraph, published elsewhere, gives the particulars of her advices. Further suspensions and failures of large business houses had occurred in Great Britain; but, according to the *Times*, matters were mending. Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & Co., the eminent American Bankers, had been temporarily embarrassed, but receiving prompt aid from the Bank all their difficulties were at once overcome. The pressure for money at bank continued, and the question of a further advance in the rate of discount was under discussion. No political news of importance is reported. Another unsuccessful attempt had been made to launch the *Leviathan*.

The telegraph notifies us of a meeting held at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 19th ult., having for its object the consideration of the action of the late Constitutional Convention at Lecompton. The action of that body was denounced in the most unmeasured terms, and the determination was expressed to resist all attempts to thrust the Constitution upon them. It was also resolved to repudiate entirely the election to be held on the 21st inst. It is stated that several Pro-Slavery papers in the Territory have taken strong ground against the Constitution.

Three weeks' later advices from Yucatan have been received by way of New-Orleans. Active hostilities were again proceeding—Sisal having been bombarded and captured by the revolutionists, and Campeachy being hotly besieged by the Government troops.

At 6½ o'clock last evening the upper floor of the new four-story brick building, corner of Bethune and West streets, fell from the weight of 20,000 bushels of barley bearing upon it, and in the crash carried with it the floors underneath. The whole of the interior of the building was thus piled in one mass of ruins in the cellar. The grain had been stored in the building during the day, and seven men were at work on the upper floor when the disaster occurred, and about a dozen other men in other parts of the building. By a most miraculous providence only one man was killed, and one other seriously injured. Half an hour before the accident occurred about a dozen men were at work in the cellar. Had the accident taken place before they stopped work they must inevitably have all been killed.

Governor TIEMANN tendered his resignation last night to the Board of Almshouse Governors. No action of acceptance will be taken on it till the 28th inst. It was stated in the Board that twenty Penitentiary prisoners were discharged just previous to election for electioneering purposes.

The returns of the different Police Captains made yesterday morning to the Deputy Superintendent announce sixteen arrests in the City for illegal voting on election day. Two of them were in the Fourth Ward, four in the Sixth Ward, four in the Seventh Ward, two in the Eighth Ward, three in the Tenth Ward, and three in the Seventeenth Ward.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning three election ballies went into the poll-room of the Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward while the canvassers were counting the returns, and commenced a general fight, smashing the furniture and showing a disposition to "interfere." Two policemen present interfered; but before the affray terminated one of the bullies was shot and an officer stabbed; neither, however, was seriously injured. Two of the villains were taken into custody, the other escaping.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday a gas explosion occurred in a restaurant underneath Odd Fellows' Hall, at the corner of Grand and Centre-streets. The loudness of the report caused a considerable apprehension for a time in the vicinity, and rumors prevailed that several had been killed, and a large number wounded. Fortunately the only result of the explosion was the dislodgment of the restaurant fixtures, and the tearing of the plastering from the ceiling. The cause of the explosion was bringing a lighted candle in contact with escaping gas. Mr. MAPES, the proprietor of the restaurant, had almost a miraculous escape.

A third victim of the Water-street dance house assassination died at a late hour Tuesday night. The third victim is PATRICK BARRETT, the brother-in-law of MARK DRISCOLL, the proprietor of the place, and who, previous to the murderous affray, was the bar-keeper of the establishment. BARRETT received a stab in his right side and was removed to the City Hospital. He remained at the Hospital until Tuesday morning when he was discharged. He went directly to the dance house, took a tour among his friends, drank with several of them, and, returning, sat down in a chair and immediately expired. An inquest was held on the body yesterday.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, were seriously depressed for Breadstuffs, in the prices of which there was decidedly less firmness, Flour having declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat about 3c.; Rye, 2c., and Oats, 1c.@3c. ₱ bush. Corn was also cheaper. The sales, however, were not augmented by the reduction. The mild weather was very unfavorable to sellers. Provisions continued in limited demand, and prices steadily favored buyers. Cotton was in moderate request, and holders adhered to previous rates. A fair business was reported in Coffee, Teas and Sugars at generally well-sustained prices. Freights were quite dull, with 668 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were fully supplied yesterday, and prices fell off fully one-half cent per pound at the Forty-fourth-street markets, owing to the abundant supply of poultry, wild fowl, venison, and dressed pork, mutton and beef in the Washington Market. There is a limited demand for live stock just at present.

Yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT granted an order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining the Common Council from conveying to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum the proposed lot of land near Fifty-first-street for a merely nominal price.

The Academy of Medicine had a pleasant meeting last night,—discussing fluid extracts, puerperal fever and ethics. On the last subject, Dr. J. G. ADAMS relieved himself at the expense of the daily papers, and especially of the TIMES.

The new ferry-boat *Atlantic* went on a trial trip Tuesday, and was yesterday placed on the South Ferry. She is 37 feet longer than any other ferry-boat, and has one-third more power.

A Fugitive Slave case was brought to light in Brooklyn, yesterday. A bright mulatto lad of 25 years took passage in the steamer *Florida*, on her last trip for New-York, as a second-class passenger. He was not discovered until the vessel was near New-York, and upon arrival here, on Saturday last, the fugitive was ironed and hurried off to a house in South Brooklyn, where he remained in close custody until Tuesday evening, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge CULVER. On the immediate return of the writ, the fugitive was started on the underground railroad for Canada.

PERSONAL.—Dr. CHARLES MACKAY has accepted the invitation of the Mercantile Library Association to deliver before them his course of lectures on Ballad Literature, already read with brilliant success in Boston. He has also received many invitations from the South and West, and we trust that he may carry, wherever he goes, the prosperous hope of better things to come. Dr. MACKAY is at present in this city, and makes his head-quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

### The Kansas Question—Prospects of the Coming Session.

The position of the Kansas question is creating profound excitement in the Democratic Party. The Republicans have been at fever-heat upon the general subject so long that they are no more disturbed now than usual; having from the beginning, moreover, expected nothing from the Administration, they are not disappointed. But the Democrats have more at stake, and are consequently more excited. They are pledged to the principle of popular sovereignty, and they find this principle in danger of being abandoned and repudiated by the very men who were placed in office on the strength of it. They conducted the last Presidential canvass upon the positien that the people of Kansas should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way;—the country sustained them in this position;—they stand committed and pledged to it before the world. Now they are told that the *only* "institution" upon which the people can be allowed to vote is that of Slavery;—that upon all others—education, banks, railroads, criminal law, popular rights, tenure of office, &c., &c., &c.—it is perfectly legitimate, proper and *Democratic* that a Convention, representing less than a *third* of the people, should impose upon the State precisely such rules and regulations as they may see fit. It is not at all singular that such a prospect should strike them as a little alarming.

Upon another page of this morning's TIMES we have collected various significant indications of Democratic sentiment in various parts of the country, upon the issue which is likely to be thus presented. The Kansas Democratic Press, it will be seen, take ground strongly and unanimously against the action of the Convention and demand for the People of Kansas the right to adopt, or reject, the Constitution which has been framed for their government. In this demand they are sustained by the leading Democratic journals throughout the Northern States. There are papers among them which are unwilling to take ground against the Administration upon this subject, and which make feeble attempts to show that the submission of the Slavery question to the popular vote is really all that was ever desired. But the current of Democratic sentiment is clearly and unmistakably the other way. It is felt to be a question of honor and good faith, as well as of party policy and expediency;—and the great body of the Democratic Party of the North will resist the admission of Kansas as a State under any Constitution which shall not have been submitted to their vote and received their full and explicit approval.

At the South the general current of Democratic sentiment, as expressed through the Press, is the other way. The leading fire-eating journals insist upon the *power* of the Convention to impose just such a Constitution upon the people as they may see fit, and represent that it was a gracious and gratuitous condescension on their part to submit any *portion* of that document to the popular vote. But this endeavor to base the admission of a State upon a mere technicality,—to cheat the people out of their sovereignty over their fundamental law by a verbal quibble which would do no credit to a country pettifogger, meets with little favor from the better portion of the Southern chivalry. The Richmond *Enquirer*, under the pressure of party discipline, feels constrained to favor the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution;—but the article upon the subject which we copy from its columns, affords the most amusing instance of looking one way and rowing another which we have seen for a long time. The *Enquirer* proves conclusively that the action proposed is an outrage upon popular rights, a flat repudiation of the principle of popular sovereignty and a flagrant and shameless disregard of every doctrine of Republican Democracy. Still, as the least of two evils, it advises its acceptance. To prevent renewed disturbances in Kansas, it counsels her admission with the Lecompton Constitution. It will probably not take the *Enquirer* long to discover, that the object aimed at will require a very different course of action.

We do not give full credit to the reports that President BUCHANAN will sustain the Lecompton Convention and zealously urge the admission of Kansas, in his forthcoming Message. Such a course would throw a fire-brand into the Democratic Party which would greatly embarrass its action in Congress and throughout the country. Mr. BUCHANAN is not a man to take upon himself, or his party, needless risks; and there is certainly no occasion for him to take any active and ostentatious part in this controversy. We have no doubt that he would greatly strengthen himself in the country at large by taking ground boldly in favor of Popular Sovereignty against the Lecompton movement. But if he fears the ultralists of the South too much for this, he has the alternative of leaving the matter to the action of Congress, where it properly belongs.

Senator DOUGLAS is evidently the man of the crisis. He has the decision of the whole matter in his hands. His position in the Democratic Party, the fact that he was the author of the Nebraska bill, his important services to the party in the last canvass, and the weight derived from his unquestioned ability, combine to give him an influence which will be decisive in the settlement of this controversy. If he will, at the very outset of the discussion, bring forward a bill authorizing a Convention in Kansas, to frame a new Constitution,—either with or without the submission of the Lecompton document to the popular vote,—he will carry it triumphantly through both houses of Congress, and end this protracted and embittered contest forever.

MAYOR WOOD'S POLITICAL POSITION.—It is supposed by many that Mayor WOOD's defeat terminates his political career,—that he cannot recover from the blow thus inflicted, and that he must now disappear from the political field. We suspect that those who indulge this hope will find themselves mistaken. His defeat is undoubtedly a heavy blow, and he will have much less influence with his own party than he would have enjoyed if he had been elected. But a man who, with his own party divided, polls 40,000 votes in this City, and in the largest aggregate vote ever cast, and against the most formidable combination ever encountered, lacks only 3,000 of an election, is not likely to be without political influence.

It is understood that the Mayor's friends met yesterday afternoon, at his suggestion, to take into consideration the action to be pursued towards those prominent members of the Democratic Party, Federal office-holders and others, who opposed his election. His friends allege that, at the time the Cooper and Small Committees came together it was a condition of the agreement, that the Cooper men should unite and give Wood's party their undivided support—that they supported the Cooper men who received the principal nominations for City and County offices at the November election, and they owe their office to the support thus obtained; but immediately afterwards they entered into arrangements with the Republican and American Parties to insure his (WOOD's) defeat. If, say they, these persons suppose that the hatchet is buried, and that WOOD is laid on the shelf, they are very much mistaken—they intend to fight them in the most determined manner, both here and at Washington.

We do not believe the Mayor will succeed in persuading the President to espouse his personal griefs or to lend the power of his office to their revenge. But he will undoubtedly do a good deal to perpetuate the discord and bitter intestine strife in the party, which he has hitherto done so much to create and foster.

### The Value of the Victory.

In the result of the election of Tuesday this City has gained not only the precious loss of a dangerous and disreputable Chief Magistrate, and the substitution in his place of a decent and respectable citizen, but something of wider and deeper import than any change in the incumbency of any single office whatever.

The pretensions of Mayor WOOD and the language used by his supporters forced upon the voters of Tuesday a most exciting and extraordinary issue. They made it a question to be settled at the polls whether the personal character of a candidate for a conspicuous public office should or should not be utterly disregarded by the citizens of a great republican city. The charges which have been pertinaciously advanced against Mayor WOOD from the first moment of his entrauce upon official life, had never been satisfactorily disposed of. His supporters refused to meet those charges. They refused in point-blank terms to enter at all upon the discussion of the integrity of their candidate and of his moral fitness for the high office to which he aspired. In the often-quoted language of one of the most conspicuous of their number, they insisted upon enthroning Mr. FERNANDO WOOD in the City Hall of New-York because a certain knot of politicians had nominated him for the Mayoralty, be his nature and attributes what they might, and protested that we should choose him were he even a "devil incarnate."

It was in the issue involved in this phrase, most unfortunate for the man in whose behalf it was used, but most valuable to the City which it aroused from apathy to action, that the interest of the election of Tuesday was lodged.

If the inhabitants of this metropolis could be thus brow-beaten out of the highest duty which can devolve upon the electors of a free people, it was clear that popular government, in New-York at least, was a failure, equally disgraceful and disastrous. If no investigation of the moral value of our rulers is to be permitted to us—if we are to accept in servile silence any candidate who may succeed in managing a nomination for himself at a party caucus, and confer upon him the supreme control of our municipal interests, and of our delegated authority, making him the manager of our revenues, and the arbiter, to a very considerable extent, of the public order, then it is difficult to see in what respect we enjoy any practical advantage over the citizens of towns whose governors are appointed by the *fiat* of Kings, or born "to the manor" of municipal sovereignty. That these assumptions of the faction by which Mr. WOOD was supported were rebuked at the polls, is matter, then, of serious satisfaction to all the friends of liberty and of law; although it is useless to conceal the fact that the closeness of the vote by which such a contest was settled, leaves room for much regret and for some anxiety, in the midst of our triumph. However, it is enough, perhaps, that we have been stung into something like an assertion of those principles which alone can guarantee the continued order and prosperity of the community.

For nothing can be more certain than that the shameless abdication by the late Mayor and his friends of all regard to public opinion and public obligations in the prosecution of political and partisan ends, was beginning to bear its legitimate fruits in an alarming increase of recklessness and audacity among the idle and vicious portions of our population. The thief who was arrested in Houston-street on Tuesday, in flagrant delict, and who on being questioned by the magistrate as to his "occupation," replied, "FERNANDO WOOD's my business to-day," was but the mouth-piece of a vast fraternity of scamps, ragamuffins, cut-throats and burglars, who believed that the votes of Tuesday were to decide the preponderance in this City of the law-despising over the law-respecting portions of the population, and that FERNANDO WOOD was the champion of license and misrule. It is not necessary to do Mr. WOOD the injustice of supposing that he really tried to disseminate this notion. We have no reason to suppose, and no one has a right to affirm, that Mr. WOOD *wished* this City to be given up to riot and disorder; or that he advocated impunity to crime. But he *did* wish the continuance of his own power, *at whatever cost* to the public welfare, and he *did* advocate an utter subordination of all municipal business, and of all municipal interests, to the business and to the interests of party. And it was but natural, therefore, that the ruffians and rascals of the City should take courage from his example to believe that, if they did their *devoir* as "Democrats," at Tammany and the polls, they might hope for a general "Indulgence" for their private peccadilloes and their personal *penchants*. The defeat of Mr. WOOD is, therefore, a moral victory over the "dangerous classes" of New-York. It is the assertion of the endangered *prestige* of the decent and the orderly among our citizens over the Sepoys of Mackerelville and the Sixth Ward, with all their outlying friends and fauterers. AND in this aspect of the case it is a grave good won, and an argument of renewed efforts in the right direction. More than this it is not. For there is a vast work still to be done if we would assure the position which we have won for the law and the respectability of New-York.

Having chosen an honest Mayor, we must surround him with honest assistance and stimulate him to honest reforms in the administration of the City. Having proved beyond a doubt that the streets of New-York can be guarded, and that order can be preserved in them by the simple force of the civil police, we are to see to it that this branch of the public service be not suffered to relapse from the promising condition which it attained on Tuesday last. We can hardly wish to go to the expense and trouble of a Municipal Election on every day of the year because we have learned that on the day of a Municipal Election the city can be kept thoroughly in order, and we must be particularly careful to remember that the victory we have just won is one of those of which the value is altogether dependent upon the subsequent steps which the victors shall take. It is a Talavera, not a Waterloo; the beginning of the end, and by no means the end itself.

### Our Spare Produce.

Considering that we are a nation of the heartiest eaters in the world, and that we have the reputation of wasting nearly as much of the necessaries of life as we consume, it must be conceded that we contribute an enormous excess of our spare produce to the support of the other nations of the earth. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1857, reveals some startling facts in relation to our export trade, which show not only the extent of our industrial labors, but also their beneficial results; for, unlike most of the nations with which we have commercial relations, nearly all the articles we send abroad are the prime necessaries of life, and not the refined elegancies which minister to voluptuous or vitiated tastes; we have, in fact, but one article of luxury which we supply to the rest of the world. Tobacco is our only commodity which the world could afford to dispense with, and even this one article of luxury makes but a very small item in the grand total of the produce which we annually export. The amount of our exports of produce for the year ending on the 30th of June last was nearly $279,000,000, of which $20,000,000 only consisted of tobacco. All the remaining articles consisted of our great agricultural staples, which went to clothe and feed the people of other countries. The largest item in the list of our exports is, of course, cotton, the amount being $131,575,859. After this great staple come wheat and flour, which amount to $48,000,000. But corn makes a small figure in our table of exports, the Europeans who depend upon us for bread not having yet learned the art of cooking that nutritious vegetable. Our exports of Indian corn and meal amounted to but $6,000,000; of rice we exported but $2,290,400. We are not a potato-exporting nation, yet we spared from our abundance last year, to the value of $135,280, and of onions, $77,000; and, notwithstanding the scarcity of apples we are able to send to foreign markets pippins to the amount of $135,280. Of biscuits we exported $563,266; and of rye, oats, and other small grains, including white beans and dried peas, $800,000; while of salted and dried meats, butter and lard, to serve as a relish for all this bread, we exported to the value of $16,736,458. There was also a small quantity of our national distillation which went abroad with this enormous quantity of food, not, however, to "wash it down," for the greater part of our exported whisky doubtless came back to us as imported brandy; our liquors are included under the general head of manufactured articles, which make up the respectable sum of $33,000,000. In round numbers we exported $75,000,000 worth of food last year. But our exports were not confined solely to agricultural products; we extracted from the sea, in the shape of fish and oil, after supplying our own wants, a surplus of $3,739,644, while our forests yielded in timber and bark no less than $14,699,711, towards the grand total of our exported produce.

All this amount of surplus produce, though it came from every part of the Union, was shipped from a very small number of ports, New-Orleans ranking first in the list, and New-York second. The amount of produce shipped from the great city of the South was $93,523,000, while from New-York it was but $74,538,238. Mobile ranks after New-York, and then come Charleston, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and Richmond. Among our foreign customers, Great Britain is greatly ahead of them all; she takes more than half of all our cotton, and the greater part of our breadstuffs and provisions, and more than one-fourth of all the tobacco we export. Our next best customer for tobacco is the free City of Bremen, which takes a larger quantity than Great Britain, but of an inferior quality, and of less value. The lovers of a "genuine Havanna" will, perhaps, be startled to learn that our best customer for tobacco, after Bremen, is Cuba, which takes nearly double the quantity consumed by France. But this will not be regarded as exorbitant when it is remembered that the Queen of the Antilles has to supply all the world with Havana cigars.

A glance over the tables presented in the Treasury report, will give an American an increased feeling of pride in the immense resources of his country, and will tend to remove any fallacious apprehensions that we are running hopelessly in debt to foreign nations, and especially to Great Britain. The grand total of our imports was but $360,800,141, while our exports, including gold, amounted to $362,949,144, leaving a considerable balance in our favor.

The results of our trade with Great Britain will doubtless surprise many persons who imagine that because we export so much bullion to England, we must be heavily indebted to her. The Treasury Report shows that while we sold to Great Britain produce to the amount of $164,416,540, we purchased from her and her Colonies goods to the amount of but $151,692,667.

The two customers that purchase the smallest amount of produce from us, in proportion to what we purchase from them, are Spain and Brazil. From Spain and her colonies we bought last year $56,846,803, while they purchased of us but $21,632,958. The disproportion of our trade with Brazil was greater even than that with Spain, though much less in amount. From the Brazils we took $21,460,783, while we sold but $5,268,165. The balance of our trade with these two great Slaveholding powers was to the sum of $51,825,526. Our trade with the free black empire of Hayti forms a remarkable contrast to these figures. The subjects of his imperial majesty FAUSTIN the 1st, purchased from us very nearly as much produce as we bought of them, the balance against us being but $73,945. Hayti took of us produce to the amount of $2,290,242, and sold to us $2,216,297.

THE ELECTION AND THE DEMOCRACY.—The *Daily News* is determined to be unhappy. Although one of the staunchest of Democrats has just been elected Mayor, it still announces in a lugubrious paragraph, that the "Democracy is defeated." It evidently regards Mayor WOOD as the only Simon-Pure Democrat in the City, and discards all political fellowship with the thousands of its own party whom not all the rigors of party discipline could coerce into placing a corrupt and dishonest man at the head of our City Government.

The *News* has not sagacity enough to conceal the real motive which induces it to take this excessively lachrymose view of the Election:—it says:

"Democrats were despondent, but the general expression was more in *anger* than in *sorrow*—against the traitors who had turned against us in our hour of peril. It was generally conceded that the Democratic Party had been defeated by *federal office-holders and their employes* in this City; and the determination was generally expressed to *purify the party* and exile the traitors from Tammany Hall forever."

The *News* is anxious to "purify the party" by expelling from it every man who would not vote for FERNANDO WOOD. If *that* is not playing into the hands of the "Black Republicans," we should like to know what would be. According to this programme, nearly every federal office-holder in the City is to be instantly removed, and their places supplied by the worthies who have done battle on Mr. WOOD's behalf. We are curious to see this performance commence. When President BUCHANAN finds that he has nothing better to do than to enter upon such a process of uniting and consolidating the Democratic Party in this City, he may undertake it: but just at present, we presume, he will employ his time quite as usefully in other matters.

THE LARGE CITY VOTE.—We learn from good authority that there have been at least *ten thousand* persons naturalized in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas within the last year; and of this number, at least *six thousand* are now residents of the City, and voted at the election on Tuesday. The aggregate vote at the last Mayoralty election was 77,931, against 84,233 now, showing an increase of only 6,702 votes. It is not necessary, therefore, to assume that there was much more illegal voting than usual, in order to account for the increased vote; the increase of naturalized voters,—and the fact that many persons who have hitherto seldom taken any interest in our political contests, voted on Tuesday, will account for the whole increase in the vote over that of last year.

### The House and School of Industry.

To help the poor to help themselves is the root of all profitable charity, and, while every institution which serves the public by positive munificence deserves the encouragement of good citizens, those are particularly worthy of aid and comfort which tend to sustain the energies as well as to console the prostration of the needy and the suffering.

Such an establishment is the now prosperous House and School of Industry, at No. 100 West Sixteenth-street. This enterprise originated in the benevolent idea of first educating the women and children of the poor to work suitable to their years and their strength, and then providing them with such work for their support. At the House poor women are received, and instructed in all kinds of sewing and embroidery; female children of every age are taught reading, writing, and the various elementary employments proper to their sex; while to all a comfortable shelter is given, and every day a wholesome meal served to all the youngest among them. So far the House resembles many a quiet institution of Christian charity, founded in the "ages of faith." But its offices are not limited to this steady almonry of education. The House makes itself also an agency for communicating with the world outside which has work to be done and is willing to pay for it. An extensive establishment for dressmaking and a well-organized laundry are connected with it, and those who would gladly be useful to their impoverished fellow-citizens in this hour of general distress cannot do a better thing than to investigate the claims of the House of Industry as an efficient, economical and judiciously-managed organization of the else unemployed labor of the female poor. There is nothing temporary in the objects of those who conduct it, and nothing purely eleemosynary in the assistance which they invite the public to render them. They deal with a chronic disorder of the community and those can aid them best who will coöperate with them by employing with positive profit to themselves the labor which the House is always ready to provide.

### Voting Population of New-York City.

The following table compiled from the State census of 1855 shows the total population, with the number of voters,—native and naturalized,—then in the City:

| Wards. | Total Population. | Natives. | Naturalized. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 13,486 | 570 | 1,425 |
| 2 | 3,249 | 500 | 290 |
| 3 | 7,909 | 2,969 | 694 |
| 4 | 22,895 | 922 | 2,459 |
| 5 | 21,617 | 1,962 | 1,471 |
| 6 | 25,562 | 686 | 2,263 |
| 7 | 34,422 | 2,767 | 2,649 |
| 8 | 34,052 | 2,992 | 1,910 |
| 9 | 39,982 | 5,133 | 1,976 |
| 10 | 26,378 | 2,160 | 1,476 |
| 11 | 52,979 | 2,763 | 3,612 |
| 12 | 17,656 | 957 | 787 |
| 13 | 26,597 | 2,130 | 1,852 |
| 14 | 24,754 | 1,246 | 1,954 |
| 15 | 24,046 | 3,091 | 1,292 |
| 16 | 39,823 | 3,350 | 2,173 |
| 17 | 59,548 | 3,229 | 3,686 |
| 18 | 39,509 | 2,774 | 2,345 |
| 19 | 17,866 | 1,022 | 1,460 |
| 20 | 47,055 | 2,437 | 3,045 |
| 21 | 27,914 | 2,262 | 1,993 |
| 22 | 22,605 | 1,161 | 1,889 |
| Total | 629,904 | 46,173 | 42,704 |
| Total voters | | | 88,877 |

PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF THE LEVIATHAN.—Another abortive attempt to launch the *Leviathan* was made on the 19th of last month, but the monster was not moved an inch. It was not expected that she would have been fully launched, the engineer intending only to move her some forty feet nearer the river; but it seems she could not be moved at all. The London *Times* has intimated that she lies in an extremely precarious position, and it was feared that the ways on which she rested would begin to settle from the enormous weight, if she remained a week longer without being moved. When the iron steamship *Great Britain* was built, it was discovered that she was too big to be floated through the gates of the dock in which she was constructed. In that case all that was necessary to be done was to enlarge the gates, a very costly remedy, but a perfectly practicable one. In the case of the *Leviathan*, the mistake made by the engineer in not providing the proper means for launching her when completed, is a much more serious one, and even if it should not endanger the huge ship, must involve an immense expenditure of money.

### Academy of Music.

The second performance of "Robert le Diable," last night, attracted an audience almost as numerous as on the first representation. But in the upper regions it was not so buzzy, and there was, therefore, a better opportunity of listening to the music.

The most noticeable feature of the present rendering of this opera is its smoothness. There are, as we said *only* once before, no weak points. The cast, without being overpoweringly great, is sufficient. It never descends to mediocrity, but, on the contrary, often rises to great excellence. For these reasons we look on the production as one of the meritorious efforts of operatic management in this country, and worthy of ranking with the "Prophete," the "Star of the North;" the "Trovatore" and other works that have been produced with care, splendor and truthfulness. The new scenery is worthy of ALLEGRI's pupils, especially in the third act; but the chapel scene in the last act (for which he may not be responsible) is an absurdity. The scenic and dramatic intent here is to illustrate the tumultuous evil and the good principle of human life. It is conveyed by having *Bertram* to the nether regions, and upraising his extinction, a sacred edifice in which people are at their devotions. How far this is ed by drawing a curtain and displaying kind of hall-bedroom a glimpse of a Ca which Catholic service is being performed the reader to imagine. The scene would be much more effective if the "flat", w slowly, as *Bertram* descends, and the made use of for the ecclesiastical grou last "effect."

HERR FORMES was in better voice, but he has not yet fully recovered from the ill effects of his cold. His acting was unusually dramatic, and indeed this remark applies to the acting of all the artists. We have never seen an opera more intelligently rendered by the principals, who usually, if they have the slightest opportunity, neglect it. At what degree on the art-barometer Herr FORMES will arrive in the future we cannot foresee. At present he displays the capacity of an artist of the first class, and delights rather than astonishes. The compass of his voice is immense, but, from cold or otherwise, it is a little tremulous in the lower tones. Of cultivation and execution he has enough; and some refinements of vocalization which he uses are quite unusual in the bass voice, and impart to his singing an agreeable vein of purely delicate sentiment. Indeed we should judge that Herr FORMES is a *basso* of feeling rather than force; a man who suggests quite as much as he expresses—who overcomes without overpowering. This we say without stinting the measure of his voice, which is bounteous; or its quality, which is glorious. The deficiency which we have noticed in his two performances of the opera is, in what is called tone-stroke, or in other words, the power of seizing on a detached note or the opening note of a phrase with immediate vigor and accuracy. It is a gift which demonstrates the highest perfection of vocal organization, and is therefore rare, even in the best singers. All that art can supply is accentuation; this is natural, spontaneous emotion. Herr FORMES never indulges in it. He gets on his phrases with extreme caution, and expands when he feels that he is safe, but not before. Unlike most bassos, he is seldom heavy, and rarely drags the time. On the other hand, we may add that he is occasionally faulty in tone, and that some of his notes are very much like the bass notes on modern pianos, difficul to distinguish by name, but generally useful in their place. Apart from these little matters, Herr FORMES stands before us a magnificent exponent of a magnificent class of voice, and we are sure that whoever listens to him will be delighted.

Signor BIGNARDI is, at present, too modest for his *rôle*—too distrustful of his own powers. When he has become more used to his composer, he will, we are sure, be admirable. But we must warn him against reserving himself too much for the later acts of the opera. In the first act he has his best opportunity, but he is scarcely to be heard. He must exert himself more; he has nothing to fear. Signor LABOCCETTA, as *Raimbaud*, sings his romance admirably, and is thoroughly good in every respect. Of the ladies we have already spoken. It is only necessary to add that the orchestra, under CARL ANSCHÜTZ, is excellently conducted, and that the chorus begins to go steadily. The orchestra is scarcely powerful enough for this opera, but it is admirably economized. Mlle. ROLLA is the principal *danseuse* of the ballet, and performs her "Fascination Dance" admirably. We would suggest that the opening *pas seul* (an innovation) be omitted. It stops the action of the scene, and is not otherwise important.

An opera like this ought to run for several weeks, not only for the sake of the management, but for the sake of the music. The longer it is played, the better it will be.

CONCERT.—Mme. DE BIENVILLE—a *pianiste* who made a decidedly meritorious *début* a few weeks since—gives her second grand concert to-night at Dodworth's Saloon, assisted by Signor ALAIMO and Mons. RIVARDS. The programme contains some admirable piano-forte pieces, including MENDELSSOHN's Concerto in G minor and HUMMEL's Concerto in A minor.

MISS KATE DEAN.—This young American *artiste* made her début at Dodworth's Saloon, on Tuesday last. The room was densely crowded, and from a correspondent who was fortunate enough to be in a place where he could hear, we are favored with the following estimate of the lady's present ability and future ability:

"Miss DEAN has a good *mezzo-soprano* voice, of great power, with but little flexibility, which time and proper culture will doubtless improve. The Cavatina of 'Capuletti' was well executed and warmly applauded, but the English ballad 'Coming through the Rye,' which was very well sung, seemed most sensibly to touch the hearts of the audience, and was enthusiastically received.

Miss DEAN is the daughter of a farmer who resides in Tompkins County in this State. Two or three generous friends, seeing the musical qualities of the country girl, contributed a sum necessary to her maintenance and placed her under the pupilage of our distinguished teacher Mr. BAJOLI, under whose instruction she has been for about two years and to whom she is largely indebted for her present advance in musical art.

When time and careful culture shall have mellowed the asperities still observable in her voice, Miss DEAN will doubtless take a fair place among the aspirants for musical renown."

### Fall of a House in the Ninth Ward—One Man Killed and one Seriously Injured.

There was considerable excitement at 6½ o'clock last evening in the Ninth Ward, caused by the fall of the interior of the new four-story brick building just erected at the corner of West and Bethune streets. The noise caused by the crash was heard some distance, and created a fearful commotion in the vicinity. In a few minutes hundreds of persons were gathered around the building, and the rumor rapidly spread that some dozen or fifteen persons were buried beneath the ruins. Intelligence of the disaster was at once sent to the Eighth and Ninth Ward Station-houses and a platoon of Policemen soon arrived on the ground from each Ward. Mr. CARPENTER, Deputy-Superintendent, came with the Eighth Ward platoon. He immediately set the men at work in getting the crowd out of the way, which being accomplished, an examination was made to ascertain how many, if any, were buried. The fact was soon ascertained that only one may had been killed, and but one other seriously injured. The man who was killed, proved to be JOHN KELLY, who lived in Twenty-eighth-street. His body was found close to the wall adjoining the upper floor, jammed in between one of the beams and the wall. He had been instantly killed. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

Two hours after the deceased was found the police discovered a man in the cellar underneath the ruins, but still alive. His name was PATRICK MASONY, of No. 24 Gansevoort street. He was got out without difficulty, and taken to his residence. No limbs were broken, and it was hoped that he would soon recover, though he suffered a good deal of pain internally.

The search was continued for some time longer, until, indeed, all were satisfied that no others remained under the ruins.

The building was a five-story brick one, just completed. All yesterday men had been employed in storing barley. Some 200 tons of it had been placed on the fourth story before night. There were seven of the workmen still at the work on the up-

per floor when the fall occurred. A few moments before, a dozen men or more had been engaged in the basement. Fortunately, they had all just gone out, otherwise the accident must have been a most terribly fatal one. The building was owned by MATTHEW WHITE. It was 125 feet deep, with a front of 75 feet. Its cost was estimated at $30,000. The damage done was about $1,000. The walls still stand, the floors only being broken. It is said that the beams and girders were of unseasoned spruce, and not sufficiently stout. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

## TUCKERMAN THE MAIL ROBBER.

### Particulars of His Arrest—Sharp Practice.

The New-Haven *Register* gives full particulars of the detection and arrest of WM. S. TUCKERMAN:

A most important arrest took place in this city on Sunday evening, for extensive mail robberies committed within a few weeks past. These robberies embraced the entire letter mail on several occasions, made up at Philadelphia, New-Orleans and other points, for Boston, at least one mail from Boston for New-York, and several others of less importance. The officers of the Post-Office Department, it seems, have been secretly on the alert to ascertain where and by whom these alarming depredations were committed, the management of the case having been placed in the hands of Mr. HOLBROOK, one of the most experienced special agents. It soon appeared that the missing mails were chiefly those which would go by the Railroad route between New-York and Boston, on the Sunday night trains. After a good deal of watching and careful investigation, it was believed that Springfield was one of the points selected by the robber for his bold operations, but it was not until Sunday night, the 22d ult., that any discoveries were made at that locality. The trains from New-York and Boston meet there, and it was observed that the mail-car from New-York was sometimes left for a few moments without lights or fastenings. On the night in question, Mr. HOLBROOK and Mr. CLARK, of the New-York Post-Office, were on the train, in disguise, on its arrival at Springfield; and just as the lights were withdrawn from the baggage or mail-car, took up their position therein near the mails, and ready for any emergency, naturally supposing that the robber, his deeds being evil, preferred darkness rather than light. A moment's suspense, and footsteps were heard near the car and upon the platform. In an instant the door opened, and the expected visitor entered and instantly *struck a match*, ostensibly with which to light a cigar, already "in position," but really no doubt to see if all was right. During the momentary light from the aforesaid match, it is difficult to determine which had the advantage, Uncle Sam's men, or the lucifer match adventurer; but believing that the latter would have the best of it, unless something was done speedily, HOLBROOK (intending to pass himself and companion off as *bona fide* passengers, just stepping into the baggage car for a "smoke,") coolly says to his assistant, "Tom, where's that good cigar you offered me?" To which "Tom" immediately responded by handing out the cigar. Before even this was accomplished, the match had done its worst on both sides, the watchers and the watched. "Give me a light, if you please," says HOLBROOK to the supposed mail robber, whereupon the favor was instantly granted and both were smoking away, thus far equally in the dark! Presently the train began to move, and the stranger moved too, jumping off while it was in motion. To carry out the idea of being ordinary passengers, the rest of the company, joined by Mr. CHAPIN, Postmaster of Springfield, had to continue on the train, believing that the object of the robber had been thwarted for that night, at least, if indeed he had not been permanently alarmed. Not so, however, for the New-York letter-pouch from Boston was abstracted that night, while the vigilant officers were going East towards Boston.

Fully satisfied from this discovery, that the employes of the railroad companies were in no way implicated, more rapid progress could now be safely made in ascertaining who this stranger could be, when on comparing notes, the description answered well to that of a person who had frequently passed over the route, endeavoring, with too much success, to secure the confidence and favor of the conductor and baggage-men, particularly those on the Sunday night trains. No suspicion has arisen, however, as of course the loss of the mails were unknown to them, and yet it now appears his frequent passage and unusual familiarity had been made the subject of some conversation. Further exertions resulted in ascertaining the name and locality of this *agreeable* traveler, and a close watch was set upon all his movements; and every preparation made for his detection, if he repeated the robberies.

Just before the train left New-York on last Sunday evening, he arrived at the depot, in Twenty-seventh-street, but the Special Agent had arrived before him, and taken a position in the baggage or mail-car, where he could both hear and see, without being seen or heard. On this occasion, as had often happened before, the baggage of the suspected party consisted of a large trunk, which he declined to have marked for any particular point, saying, that if he met a gentleman at Springfield, where the trains meet, he should return to New-York that night. "All right," says the baggage-master, and the aforesaid trunk was placed by itself, where it could readily be controlled by the final decision of its owner.

Before reaching Stamford, he again appeared in the baggage-car, where he was purposely left alone for a few moments, while "wooding up," and the opportunity was improved by transferring the New-Orleans mail pouch from its proper place, to the trunk of uncertain destination. Becoming subsequently alarmed at an unguarded yet trivial movement of the conductor, and being left alone for a moment, while the hands were "breaking up," he as dexterously removed the deposits from the trunk back to their former position.

The rest of the story can be told in few words. At the depot in this city, Mr. H. came out from his close quarters, and at once arrested WILLIAM S. TUCKERMAN as the author of all these bold mail robberies. Upon his person and in his valise were found the most overwhelming evidences that no mistake had been made in the man, and he was soon after committed to jail.

The trunk referred to, and its fixtures, bear the strongest proofs of having been prepared for the illegal purposes to which it was put on this occasion, having a peculiar lock to admit of its being opened without the slightest inconvenience or noise of a key, and the valise which was found inside containing heavy iron weights, lest the lightness of the trunk at one point, and heaviness at another, after receiving the mails, should attract attention and lead to suspicion.

His uniform and gentlemanly deportment, and very respectable appearance, had prevented any suspicions among the hands, as to the object of his unusual civilities and familiarity—and his fondness for smoking and liberal distribution of the best quality of cigars had furnished the pretext and paved the way for often riding in the baggage car. It is hoped that the lesson taught in this instance, of the risk and impropriety of allowing outsiders in the cars provided for mails and baggage, will not be lost upon the managers and employes of New-England and other railroads.

The prisoner was informally brought before United States Commissioner C. R. INGERSOLL yesterday, and his bail fixed at $20,000. His examination has not yet taken place.

TUCKERMAN is about 35 years of age, and he was formerly Treasurer of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company. He has an estimable wife residing in New-York.

### Additional Particulars.
#### From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

TUCKERMAN, who was arrested on Sunday night by Mr. HOLBROOK, on the New-Haven cars, while in the act of committing a robbery on the mails, was, as you are doubtless aware, on a complaint filed by W. D. SHIPMAN, Esq., the U. S. District-Attorney of Connecticut, brought before Mr. INGERSOLL, U. S. Commissioner, on Monday afternoon, whence the further hearing was postponed, because of his counsel's absence, till Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. From Tuesday, a second adjournment took place till to-day, Mr. BOLLES, his counsel, having arrived from Boston in the interval. To-day again, in pursuance of an arrangement between the prosecuting officer and the prisoner's counsel, rendered necessary by their previous engagements, another adjournment occurred. In default of $20,000 bail the prisoner was sent to the County Jail, where he now lies. His wife, an amiable and interesting lady, to whom no complicity in his guilt has been attributed, visited New-Haven to-day to see him, and left this afternoon for her residence in New-York. Though it may ultimately appear that he was aided by accomplices, no evidence to that effect has yet been elicited.

I am indebted to Mr. HOLBROOK, the efficient mail-agent through whose exertions the robbery was detected, for some additional items of TUCKERMAN'S manipulations during the last few months. It is now ascertained beyond question, that from August last he has been engaged in a systematized plan of mail-robbery on the New-York and Boston line. The earliest fact connected with these remarkable manœuvres occurs in the latter part of August. The mail-pouch made up at New-York for Brattleboro', Vt., was, on the 31st of August, found cut open and rifled near Springfield, Mass. On the same evening it was ascertained that a stranger had hired a horse and buggy at Chicopee, about 10 miles from Springfield, to go to the last-named town and back. Next morning the horse returned to its owner, without carriage or harness. Search was immediately made for the latter, and by dint of careful inquiry and examination the carriage was found in a pasture near to where the rifled mail-bag had been discovered, and in the bottom of it were found sundry fragments of letter envelopes, &c., proving conclusively that the person by whom the horse and buggy was hired, had been implicated in the robbery. The description of that individual was given with considerable accuracy of detail at the time, and has been found to agree in almost every particular with the personal appearance of TUCKERMAN. Within a week of the time when that robbery occurred two entire mails from Troy to Boston were stolen, and these also should have passed through Springfield. It now appears that TUCKERMAN was in the habit of passing frequently to and fro on the New-York and Boston and Albany and Boston Roads—the former especially. It was his custom, even at that time, invariably to ingratiate himself with the railroad hands on the cars, by a lavish distribution of excellent cigars. In this way, aided by a most respectable appearance and winning address, he secured a perfect *carte blanche*, in the way of admission to the baggage cars, where he was generally to be found. It is only, however, since the 25th of October that the most serious losses have occurred, and there is little reason to suppose that in any of these cases the perpetrator was other than himself. The aggregate of available funds thus abstracted by him is not positively known, but of notes, drafts, &c., the amount is ascertained to have been immense—hundreds of thousands of dollars. The latter, there is little doubt, have been nearly all destroyed. Such, at least, is his admission, though a carpet bag of his has been found containing notes to a considerable amount. At least $1,000 worth of postage stamps were in the stolen Philadelphia mails. These he offered to return to Mr. HOLBROOK. His depredations among the letters destined for Europe were very great—and this doubtless account for the failure of many European houses to receive their remittances by the November steamers from Boston. It is well known that a whole trunkful of stolen letters were burned by him in New-York. Of the circumstance attending the discovery of these losses and his subsequent detention, little remains to be told. The robberies were generally committed at various points between Boston and New-York, and, of course, at the most opportune moments, when the baggage-master and conductors were engaged outside at the stopping places, or otherwise employed out of the baggage-room. They were effected by transferring the mails to a trunk which TUCKERMANN usually placed on the train without any specific destination. He was always precise in prevailing on the baggage-masters to place it on the top, so as to be more readily accessible when the chance for a haul presented itself. It opened without a key by simple pressure on a secret spring. Within this trunk he placed a small valise containing weights, and tightly packed with books, so as to prevent the weights from rolling about. The weights were obviously designed to divert the suspicion which would naturally be excited by a gentleman with an empty trunk bound for no particular point. The *modus operandi* was ingenious. The moment a chance offered, the large trunk was opened in a twinkling, the valise removed, a mail bag thrust in its place, the trunk shut down, and Mr. TUCKERMANN, with a smiling countenance, presents one of his flagrant Havanas to the baggage-master just entering the car. As an instance of his readiness to accommodate himself to the circumstances and of his admirably concocted plan of diverting attention from himself, it may be stated that with FARNEN, the Conductor of the train on which he was arrested on Sunday night, he seemed to hold terms of family intimacy. He visited FARNEN'S residence in New-York generally after a robbery had been committed, for the purpose, doubtless, of gathering from FARNEN whether any depredation had been discovered, and thus make use of the information he might obtain to escape apprehension or destroy suspicion. With the details of his final arrest on Sunday night the public are familiar. If he be convicted, the punishment for each offence will be imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two nor more than ten years. Of his acquittal not the slightest hope is entertained, because the prosecuting officer has in his possession proofs which, entirely irrespective of any admissions the prisoner himself may have made, are regarded as utterly inexplicable. Nor is acquittal the fashion in Connecticut. Within the last three years five mail and post-office depredators have been convicted in this State, one of whom recently died in prison; the other four are still suffering imprisonment under sentences of from two to twenty-seven years. The Connecticut people, however, being somewhat chary of their reputation, beg most emphatically to have it understood that of the malefactors only two are natives.

The only hope for TUCKERMAN, they say, is in being sent for trial to New-York.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The time for the examination of TUCKERMAN has not yet been fixed, and it will not probably take place before next week. Mr. BOLLES, TUCKERMAN'S counsel, was here yesterday, and returned home last evening.

### Post-Office Robbery in Ohio.

A young man, residing at Hamilton, O., named JOHN B. BROUGH, was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of embezzling from the Post Office a valuable letter. The circumstances which led to his arrest are about as follows:

About the 24th inst., THOMAS MILLIGAN deposited in the Hamilton Post-Office a letter addressed to ACTON & WOODNUT, of this city, merchants, No. 193 Pearl-street, inclosing a draft for $200, payable to the order of the firm. The draft did not come to hand, but a day after, a young man named ABRAM MYERS, clerk for MACK & WORME, No. 191 Main-street, presented the draft for payment at the banking-house of GROESBECK & Co., on Third-street, with the names of ACTON & WOODNUT scratched off. The money was paid, and subsequently forwarded to BROUGH by the hands of a Mr. SEWARD, by MYERS. The latter, in explaining his agency in the matter, says he received the draft in a letter from Hamilton, signed D. W. GARBY, the name of a very respectable farmer in the neighborhood, with directions to forward the avails to Mr. BROUGH. Mr. G. pronounced the letter a forgery, as it undoubtedly was. BROUGH had already been arrested under the State laws, for forgery, in erasing the names from the draft and writing the letter signed D. W. GARBY, when taken by the Marshal for embezzlement from the mails.

The accused acknowledged the possession of the money, a part of which he had used, but claims that he had no agency in the embezzling of the draft or its negotiation; that the money was sent to him without his knowing why. After his arrest he refunded the $200. BROUGH has heretofore stood very fair in the community, was engaged in teaching at Hamilton and pursuing the study of medicine with his father-in-law, Dr. S. H. POTTER, of that place. On being brought to the city, he was taken before Commissioner NEWHALL, who fixed the bail at $1,500 for his appearance to-morrow for examination, which not being procured, BROUGH was committed to jail by Deputy Marshal MANSON. Later in the evening, friends at Hamilton telegraphed the marshal that they would furnish the bail, and the accused will probably be liberated this morning. The case is a very complicated one, and no little interest is felt in the result.—*Cin. Gazette*

### Sea and Ship News.

MONTEVIDEO, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

The bark *Rodmond*, of and from Boston, with a cargo of flour, &c., bound to Buenos Ayres, grounded on the English Bank Shoal on the 27th ult., and when striking very heavily, her masts were all cut away; and on the 28th all hands abandoned her. The French steamer *Bisson*, on the 29th got under way, and proceeded to the bark, and having arrived in the vicinity of the wreck, discovered her about 7 miles to the eastward of the Archimedes Bank, having floated off the shoal. On nearing the wreck they found her in possession of some persons from the City. The steamer took her in tow, and at 5 P. M., same day, brought her to an anchor in the harbor, with the whole of her cargo on board, which is supposed to be all in good order. She leaks considerably; her rudder is carried away, and her stern frame is much shattered.

The bark *Gipsey*, from Baltimore, is at anchor some 20 miles to the eastward of this port, dismasted. Application having been made to the French Commander a steamer has been ordered to her assistance. —(*By Letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.*)

TYPHOON IN THE CHINA SEA—AMERICAN SHIPS AT HONG KONG.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.

*Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:*

DEAR SIR: I wrote you last mail mentioning the disaster to the ship *North Wind*, of your port, since which she has completed the discharge of her cargo. A large portion is damaged, but it will take some time to give it the examination which will be required. This will be done by those experienced in Teas. We have had notice of a severe typhoon on the coast North from this, but as yet have had no accounts of any severe disasters at sea, although several vessels had recently left Foochou and Shanghae. From the first, *Samuel Russell* and *Celestial* among the number. The gale happened on the 3d inst., and we have dates from Fouchou to the 10th, and from Shanghae to the 12th. So, I trust, I shall have no disasters to record next mail. It is now blowing a regular equinoctial gale from the East, and for the next two months we look for a continuance of heavy weather. The *Houqua* and *Surprise* have arrived since my last. * * I inclose you slips from our local papers giving an account of the weather on the coast, and remain,

Yours very truly, ——.

BRIG FANNY WHITTIER RUN DOWN AT SEA.

PERNAMBUCO, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1857.

MR. ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary, &c.—*Sir*: This will inform you that the brig *Fanny Whittier*, of Boston, from New-York bound to Buenos Ayres, when about 35 miles to the eastward of this port, at 3 A. M. on the 13th inst., was run into by a large ship unknown, striking us abaft the fore rigging, carrying away all my fore rigging, iron work, &c., splitting mainrail, foretopsail, mainsail boom, broke lower trustletrees and sprung head of foremast. The brig was so badly crippled that I put away for this port for repairs. My expenses will be about $2,500, for which I am discharging deck load of lumber. I hope to sail in about 10 days. Your obedient servant,

LEMUEL GAGE.

## Police Intelligence.

ROWDIES AT AN ELECTION POLL—ONE OF THEM SHOT—A POLICEMAN STABBED.—A little before 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a serious disturbance occurred at the Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward, during which one man was shot, and an officer stabbed. Inspector Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, made the following report of the occurrence to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter:

Three desperadoes came into the poll room of the Eighth District about 1½ o'clock this morning before the canvass was closed, and commenced a fight by knocking down Dr. Dimon and jumping on him. Officer Miller interfered to save Dimon, and finally succeeded in rescuing him, when the assailants ran into a house and instantly came out armed with a gun and a large knife, and made a furious onslaught on the officers, who rapped for help, and officers Hawks and Van Tassel soon came to their aid. Notwithstanding the officers had been obliged to use their clubs freely, it only seemed to exasperate the ruffians, and they no sooner saw the other officers arrive, than one of them made a desperate rush at officer Hawks, plunging a large knife into him in two places, while another levelled a gun at another of the officers, which missed fire, fortunately, and before he could pull the trigger again, he was knocked down by officer Duffy, when the outlaw who had stabbed Hawks, left him and made a rush at the other officers with knife drawn and reeking with blood.

At this moment officer Van Tassel seeing that there was no other alternative drew his revolver and shot Pat Vaughan, (the man with the knife,) but he still continued his assault when a second shot was discharged which brought him down, and thus beyond doubt saved the life of both officers, Miller and Duffy. Vaughan is badly wounded and was sent to the New-York Hospital after examination by Dr. Kimbark. John Canady, another of the desperadoes, was secured and sent to the Police Court, and the third of the attacking party made his escape, but the officers know him and he will undoubtedly be taken. Great credit is due to the officers for their firmness and intrepidity in this desperate affray. Officer Hawks is badly but not fatally injured. Dr. Kimbark dressed his wounds."

Canady was taken yesterday before Justice DAVISON and committed for examination. The officers are on the track of the third assailant and expect speedily to arrest him.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mr. James J. Morrison, of No. 115 West Twenty-second-street, was standing, Tuesday evening, in front of his residence, an Irish weaver named Hugh Hughes attacked him suddenly, knocked him down, snatched his gold watch and chain (valued at $375) from his pocket, and then fled. Mr. Morrison, fortunately, was not so injured but that he was able to jump up instantly and start in pursuit of his assailant. He succeeded in having Hughes arrested, and yesterday had him taken before Justice DAVISON, who locked him up, in default of $5,000 bail, to answer a charge of highway robbery.

EXAMINATION OF ILLEGAL VOTERS.—Justice BRENNAN yesterday fully committed for trial the following persons charged with illegal voting at the late election. John Davis for voting in the Seventh Ward. Thos. King and Wm. Glover for voting in the Tenth Ward and Geo. Reist for voting in the Seventeenth Ward. The following persons are yet to be examined: Wm. Scriver, charged with voting illegally in the Tenth Ward; Patrick Hagan, M. G. Donohue, charged with voting illegally in the Fourteenth Ward and James J. Weatherspoon and Thomas Milligan, charged with voting illegally in the Seventeenth Ward. Examinations in the case of four arrests in the Sixth Ward for illegally voting, and two in the Fourth and Eighth Wards have been also deferred.

BOLD ROBBERY.—About 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, Robert Harrison, a fellow who but a few days since was released from Blackwell's Island boldly thrust his hand through a pane of glass of the show window of the jewelry store of John M. Friedlander, No. 254 Bowery, and seized two gold watches and three gold studs valued at $113, with which he ran off. Mr. Friedlander saw him and started after him, and after a chase of several blocks succeeded in overtaking him and recovering his property. He handed the audacious robber over to a Policeman, and yesterday Justice BRENNAN committed him for trial.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a sailor giving his name as Joseph Gardner was seen by a policeman leaving the grocery store of John D. Ruhn, No. 221 Ninth-avenue, having a large bundle in his possession. The policeman arrested him, and found that the bundle contained groceries which he had stolen from the grocery store, having first broken into it. The accused was locked up for trial.

ROBBERY AT AN UNITED STATES STORE-HOUSE.—John Kennan, one of the employes at the United States store-house No. 12 Broad-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing five pieces of silk vesting belonging to Mr. A. R. Sackett, No. 64 Broome-street. A portion of the goods was found in possession of the accused. Kennan was taken yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, and committed for examination.

☞ The first Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the benefit of the poor, was opened yesterday under flattering auspices, at the City Assembly Rooms. It continues throughout today.

☞ A meeting of the Dental Surgeons of New-York and vicinity was held at No. 57 Bond-street last evening to form a Society for the promotion of the individual and general interest of the dental profession.

DEATH OF THE CHILD.—The child of MICHAEL RIGLEY, accidentally shot by her father, on Tuesday morning, died at a late hour Tuesday night.

### The Basis of Slavery—Explanation of the Union.

THE BASIS OF SLAVERY—EXPLANATION OF THE UNION.

*From the Washington Union.*

The Chicago *Times*, and some one or two other papers of like proneness to find fault with the *Union*, are grievously exercised over one of our late editorials, because, as they interpret it, we advance a novel and alarming doctrine as *to the extension of Slavery into the Free States*. In discussing one of the heresies of Free-Soilism we restated the constitutional principle recognized in the Dred Scott case which determined that the owner of a slave does not lose the title to his property by carrying him into a State whose laws prohibit the existence of Slavery. In stating this principle, *our language may have been less guarded than it should have been*, considering the readiness of such journals as those before referred to to cavil with the *Union*; but we had no other purpose than to confront Free-Sollers with a great fundamental principle solemnly settled by the highest judicial tribunal known to our Government. *It was not meant by us that the owner of a slave could carry him into a Free State and there settle permanently, and by that means establish Slavery in such Free State contrary to its laws.* Whatever power the State might have to impair the contract by which the owner in such case would hold his title to his property, the fact of his settling permanently in a State whose laws prohibited Slavery would be deemed conclusive of his purpose to abide by its laws. The result, however, is entirely different when the settlement in a free State is only *temporary*. In such case it is well settled that his title is not affected, but is unimpaired on his return to a State where Slavery is recognized by its laws. This conclusion is a legitimate and necessary deduction from the fact that the Constitution of the United States recognizes and guaranties the title to property in slaves. It was this principle that we were laying down in the article to which exception is taken, and the inference drawn from it, that we were advancing the doctrine that Slavery could be established in any Free State in defiance of its laws, *is wholly gratuitous and unwarranted.*

### Personal.

Governor WALKER, of Kansas, arrived in this City yesterday, from Washington.

Colonel Fremont and family are at the Revere House, Boston.

Rev. Dr. Bellows lectured in Boston on Monday evening, on the "Elevation of Woman."

Rev. Dr. Dewey is lecturing in Baltimore.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter has been invited to deliver the oration at the inauguration of Crawford's statue of Washington, at Richmond, Va., on Feb. 22.

Ex-President Pierce had an enthusiastic reception at Baltimore on Monday.

### Weekly Statement of the Board of Governors.

Number remaining week ending Nov. 28, 1857:

| | |
|---|---|
| At Bellevue Hospital | 846 |
| Lunatic Asylum | 622 |
| Almshouse | 1,437 |
| Penitentiary | 673 |
| Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary | 1 |
| Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse | 453 |
| Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse | 44 |
| Workhouse | 1,086 |
| Small-pox Hospital | 9 |
| Randall's Island | 1,107 |
| Randall's Island Hospital | 293 |
| City Prison | 385 |
| Second District Prison | 10 |
| Third District Prison | 15 |
| Colored Home | 242 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum | 180 |
| Children at nurse | 201 |
| City Cemetery, Ward's Island | 21 |
| Total | 7,616 |
| Increase | 179 |
| Number remaining Nov. 21 | 7,437 |
| Admitted | 1,533 |
| Total | 8,970 |
| Died | 34 |
| Discharged | 1,198 |
| Sent to Penitentiary | 120 |
| Sent to State Prison | 2—1,354 |
| Total | 7,616 |
| Number remaining Nov. 29, 1856 | 5,934 |
| Increase | 1,682 |

## Miscellaneous Items.

Charles B. Deming has been arrested at Indianapolis, charged with purloining money letters from the Post-Office. He was in the employ of the *Sentinel* newspaper, and had a key to the *Sentinel's* letter-box. Decoy letters were used to catch him. He was raised in Lafayette, and was the son of a man of high character. For a time he was mail agent on the New Albany and Salem Railroad.

An Irishman, named Peter Lawlin, was instantly killed on Friday by jumping from the New-Haven Express Train, near Bridgeport. He got on the train without money to pay his fare. The conductor accordingly ordered him put off, but he jumped before it was done.

A cotton factory is to be established in the Choctaw Nation. Ten thousand dollars have already been raised.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 647 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
Have marked down, and continue to sell from their splendid stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
At a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

IMPORTER'S STOCK OF NECK-TIES AT RETAIL.—Black and Fancy Silk Ties, once around, 25 cents; twice around, 50 cents; usual prices 75 cents and $1 50.
Napoleon Ties, Stocks and Scarfs, equally low.
SMITH & BROUWER, No. 49 Canal-st., upstairs.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*,
Y. C. SNOW.

FURS! FURS!!—SELLING OFF LADIES' FURS.—BANTA, corner of Canal and Wooster sts., has reduced the prices on his entire stock of Furs, manufactured expressly for his City trade, embracing splendid sets of mink, Hudson Bay sable, marten and fitch Furs. Also, children's Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, in sets, &c.


## MARRIED

AITKEN—IRHIE.—At Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, at the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, by Rev. A. T. Geissenhainer, JAMES S. AITKEN, of Salem N. J., to Miss HENRIETTA B., elder daughter of Charles J. Ihrie, Esq.

## DIED.

BEERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, JOHN BEERS, in the 59th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Bedford-st., M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 Bedford-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.
VOWELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 28, MARGARETA VOWELL, wife of Dr. J. D. Vowell, of Washington, Penn., and daughter of the late Stewart Brown, of Baltimore.
☞ Baltimore and Alexandria, Va., papers please copy.
DONALDSON.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 30, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES DONALDSON, in the 63d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 Monroe st., on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.
☞ Rochester papers please copy.
PENTZ.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, after a short and severe illness, DANIEL C. PENTZ, in the 59th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 185 East 21st-st., near 2d av., on Friday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
HOSIER.—In this City, on 3d day evening, 12th month, 1st, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOHN HOSIER, aged 64 years and 24 days.
His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on 5th day (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 12 Avenue C, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment.
WATSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Mrs. MARTHA WATSON, aged 70 years.
The relatives and friends, and those of her late son-in-law, Mr. James Kapie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 195 East 21st-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.
CLARRY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, JAMES CLARRY, Justice of the Peace, Fourth District, aged 36 years and 7 months.
The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brothers, Hugh, John and Francis, of his father-in-law, John Conway, and his brother in-law, Thos. Wallace, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, immediately after which the funeral will take place.
SHEPPARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, GEORGE G SHEPPARD, in the 56th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri papers please copy.
KISSAM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, LOUTIE, infant daughter of Benjamin A. and Sara S. Kissam.
STIMSON.—On Monday, Nov. 30, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, NATHANIEL R. STIMSON, aged 42 years.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, at Cypress Hills, L. I., this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock M. The Long Island Railroad cars leave the foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., returning at 3 P. M., and stop at Cypress-av. Depôt, only a few rods from his late residence.
CARUTHERS.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 30, RICHARD G., youngest son of Dr. Horace Caruthers, aged 4 years and 8 months.
☞ Savannah papers please copy.
CHESS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, JAMES H., son of James H. and Adrianne J. Chess, aged 3 years, 6 months and 6 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, without further invitation.
VAN RIPER.—At North Belleville, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, MARIA SPEAR, wife of Abraham Van Riper, in the 72d year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.


RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
ON
MONDAY, DEC. 7 INST.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York,
Will throw open to the public the whole of their immense stock of FANCY GOODS, of the present season's importation, to be
SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
At wholesale and retail,
FOR CASH.

THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.* JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 422 Broadway, corner of First-st.

THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 259 Broadway,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laine, Worsted Damasks, Cornices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.
WINDOW-SHADES.
Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

BY ALL MEANS
Read DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. These gentlemen offer their goods at an immense sacrifice upon the cost price and as an act of justice to them as well as to benefit our readers, we call attention to the fact.

THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

BARNUM OUTWITTED.
The NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE of this week contains a portrait of Moll Hodges, the panel thief, and Hiram Cole, the wife poisoner. Also
The Conviction of Nicholls, the Barnum Forger.
Confession of the McKeesport Murderers.
Trial of Celebrated French Brigands.
Craddock Murder in Kentucky.
Dodger's Exposition of Thieves.
California Criminal News.
Life of James Thompson, alias the Deaf Man, a celebrated English Thief, now in New-York.
Contrivances to Defeat Justice.
Life of a Celebrated German "Knuck."
Municipal Policemen.
Free Lovers in Cleveland.
Interesting Correspondence from Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.,
General Agents.

PORTRAITS OF
TIEMANN AND WOOD,
IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY SUN.
Two Cents per Copy.
Ready this morning at the counter of the SUN office.

PORTRAITS OF
TIEMANN AND WOOD,
IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY SUN.
Two Cents per Copy.
Ready this morning at the counter of the SUN office.

WE ARE DETERMINED
That the New-York public shall see and know that our prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware are much lower than any one else offers the same goods. In our show windows many of the articles may be seen marked in plain figures. We also publish a list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to complete Files for the years 1855, 1856, 1857, for sale.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

GIRLS FOR THE WEST.—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society was held at their rooms, on Monday evening, Nov. 30. Present, J. L. Mason, C. L. Brace, M. F. Hewitt, A. Russell, Dr. Phelps, W. C. Gilman, and R. J. Howland.

During the month of November, 1857, homes had been found for 190 persons; of these, 101 were from the Central office, and mostly children. The other 89 sewing-girls from the Branch office, most of whom were sent to the West, the greater part of whom were unable to pay their own fare. Mr. BARLOW, the Superintendent, says in his report:

"By kind words, and frank, honest inquiry, I have often learned the entire destitution of most of those we have sent out; and I am persuaded that gentlemen may often meet with well-dressed girls in the street, who have no other property than what they wear, and are, besides, in debt for their board. I am satisfied in many cases which have come under [illegible] by heightened color, a trembling lip, and a [illegible] fear, that much of present suffering and fore- [illegible] for the future was left all untold. Often the [illegible] announcement that we could send them out has visibly relieved the poor heart of a load of care, and illumined the downcast countenance with a smile, to which it was apparently a stranger. I am also satisfied that the efforts of this Branch are received with devout thankfulness, and a full purpose to deserve the friendly help, and repay the kindness. I am persuaded that many destitute and worthy American girls are restrained from applying from a natural delicacy and a repugnance to appearing in what sometimes may look like an ordinary *Intelligence* Office. Often I have seen them pass and repass, without entering, though looking in. Sometimes such girls will enter, and remain until the office is entirely empty, and then come forward and modestly make known their request."

MR. WIGAND, the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging House, reported that there had been 1,499 lodgers there during the past month, of which 205 were from the office of the Children's Aid Society; 336 were free, and 968 paid. Total receipts, $112 49. Though many kind friends had remembered them, there is still a want of bedding for the boys.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE CHARITY CONCERT.—The concert for the benefit of the poor in Rev. Mr. COX'S Church, on Tuesday evening, was pecuniarily and musically a very decided success. From eight hundred to a thousand persons were present. The receipts could not have been far short of $500. With such artists as BURKE, HOFFMAN, TIMM, EISFELD'S quartette party, APTOMMAS and SEDGWICK, and such vocal talent as Miss BRAINERD, Miss ANDEM, Mr. SIMPSON and Dr. GUILMETTE, (whose services were gratuitously rendered,) the musical success of the enterprise could not be doubtful. The Committee of ladies, under whose auspices the concert was given have placed the receipts in the hands of Rev. Mr. ELMENDORF, for distribution among the poor of the Northwestern section of the City, this gentleman being also visitor of the Association for the Relief of the Poor.

CENTRAL PARK AFFAIRS.—The Board of Commissioners have adopted the recommendations of the Executive Committee for the immediate inclosure of the Park, and the erection of the retaining wall at such points as may be necessary to preserve the interior from the encroachments of the avenues, according to the recommendations of the Chief Engineer. All the buildings upon the Park, with the exception of those reserved for offices, will be sold on the 3d, to be removed by the 15th of December. A large portion of the force are now engaged in breaking stone for the roads, and also in trenching the ground for nurseries, and in planting trees. All the scattered stones, of which there are large quantities, are being collected and deposited along the exterior line, where so much as is necessary will be used in the construction of the temporary wall, or inclosure, and the remainder broken up on the spot for use on the roads.

DISCHARGED.—We are requested to say, on good authority, that Mr. BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN, who was arrested on Tuesday for illegal voting, as it was alleged, was yesterday morning honorably discharged by Judge CONNOLLY, he deciding that his vote was legal—just as the Mayor said on Tuesday, and as anybody should have known. Sharp Inspectors in the Sixth Ward!

☞ Mr. RASZEWSKI disclaims the honor, which he says belongs to Mr. JULIAN ALLEN, his compatriot, of the authorship of the address of the Poles, read at their anniversary meeting on Monday night.


## DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 25 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Former pupils are invited to attend the opening of Saturday evening class, at 8 P. M. Dec. 5.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL, No. 54 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoons. Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

## LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

## STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books pens, pencils, stales, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.
Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen.....$60, usual price $80
Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen.....$50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$45, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$45, usual price $60
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$25, usual price $30
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled.....$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers.....$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers.....$28, usual price $40
WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d door, near Broadway.

A WORD TO THE WISE.
Buy your
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c.,
At the Old Stand,
No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York,
At the following unparalleled
REDUCED PRICES:

| | |
|---|---|
| White Dinner sets, 164 pieces | $13 00 |
| White China Dinner sets, 157 pieces | 22 00 |
| Gold band French China Dinner sets, 101 pieces | 35 00 |
| Decorated French China Dinner sets, 118 pieces | 40 00 |
| Blue and Mulberry Maple Toilet sets, 11 pcs | $3 50@3 00 |
| Unique Vine and Unique Bird Toilet sets, 11 pcs | $3 00@3 50 |
| Silver-plated Tea Spoons, per dozen | 1 12 |
| Silver-plated Table Spoons, per dozen | $3 00 |
| Silver-plated Casters | $2 50@15 00 |

Silver-plated Tea sets, Baskets, Butters, Pitchers, Knives, &c., Table Cutlery, Britannia Tea Trays, Lamps, &c.
R. M. BRUNDIDGE, Importer,
No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depôt at No. 263 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds, and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 263 Canal-st.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns River, about 50 miles from its mouth, a safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well-known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.
By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $35. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.
Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.
More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,
having, during the early part of the present year, made large purchases of books designed for their wholesale Fall sales, consisting of
ELEGANT CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PUBLICATIONS, AND STANDARD WORKS IN FINE BINDINGS,
in anticipation of a large demand from their wholesale customers, and not desiring that this splendid collection should remain over until the coming year, have determined to sell it, until the first of January,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The books are now arranged for examination, the larger part having the price marked within, from which there will be no abatement made.
At no time has so large and fine a stock been prepared. Purchasers of Presents will find the collection the most complete, new and varied, embracing some Thirty Thousand Volumes, in elegant calf bindings, executed by the best binders in Europe and America.
The Volumes designed for Christmas Presents have never been excelled. Purchasers should make an early call, and select such books as they may want, as in many cases only one copy of a scarce book is on hand, and the opportunity to purchase at low prices will not again occur.

THE YANKEE NOTIONS FOR JANUARY would make even a defeated candidate for Mayor laugh. It is decidedly the richest number of that great painkiller yet published. *Verb. sap.* For sale everywhere at 12 cents.
T. W. STRONG Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE Paul will hold its First Annual Festival for the benefit of the Poor, at the City Assembly Rooms, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 2 and 3, 1857. Tickets 50 cents to be had at the Catholic book stores; also, of the members of the several Conferences, and at the door. Doors will open at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY. Persons are cautioned against buying tickets from speculators in the street.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 3d inst., at 8 o'clock, in the small Chapel of the University, when an election of the officers for the ensuing year will take place, and a report will be presented by the Council of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, with an exposition of the modes of action recommended for the year about to commence.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK. —Dec. 2, 1857.—An election for three Directors as class 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs J. D. PHILLIPS, HENRY HENDRICKS and N. K. ROSENFELD, whose term of office will expire on that day, will be held in the Committee Room of the Greene-street Synagogue on the 13th inst. Poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M.
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Sec'y.

A. P. A.—OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF HENRY Clay Lodge No. 10, A. P. A., are notified to be punctual in their Lodge-room corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance is to be transacted. By order of the Lodge.
JAS. HORES,
H. ROWLEY, Recording Secretary. W. HERTEN.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR Meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Rec. Sec'y.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — A STATED Monthly Meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

## PERSONAL.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD RELF.

*To the Editor of the Times:*

As the suite of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines for the recovery of the property of the late Daniel Clark, of New-Orleans, have acquired a world-wide notoriety, necessarily causing an imputation discreditable to the character of the executors of the will of Daniel Clark, one of whom, Richard Relf of New-Orleans died on the 22d ult., and being extensively known here, it seems to me but an act of justice to the memory of a most worthy and eminently honest man that the following notices of the event from those among whom he was best known, should be copied by some of our northern journals, and I transmit them to you for that purpose. And am very respectfully yours,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1857. JAMES I. DAY.

*From the New-Orleans Crescent of Oct. 26, 1857*

DEATH OF AN OLD AND ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—When an old and valued member of society is removed from among us, it is natural to pass a tribute of respect to his memory. We have had to record the decease of many old and respectable citizens within the past two or three years. We have now to chronicle the demise of Richard Relf, late Cashier of the Louisiana State Bank, one of our oldest and most exemplary citizens. He departed this life in Parish of East Feliciana, on Thursday, the 22d inst., aged 82 years. Mr. Relf is a native of Philadelphia, and came to this city at the age of 16 years, where he had resided uninterruptedly for 66 years. No particular disease attended his last days, only a gradual decay, as it were, of nature.
Mr. Relf was from somewhere about the year 1807 to 1817 largely engaged in commercial pursuits in this city, in connection with the late Beverly Chew, under the firm of Chew & Relf. They occupied the very highest commercial and social position, subsequent to the eventful warfare in which our country was engaged from 1812 to 1815. Many reverses and general revulsions followed, in which our late respected citizen bore his share, and had to fail.
In the year 1818, the Louisiana State Bank was chartered, and Relf was efected cashier, which office he held until his death, a period of 39 years. During this long space of time, throughout the numerous changes in the direction of the bank, through all its multifarious vicissitudes, Mr. Relf held and maintained the confidence and faith of every director, and the respect of every stockholder. It is seldom in this sublunary sphere, that it falls to the lot of the historian to record so true and faithful a performance of duties. We believe that Mr. Relf was absent from the State only once in the long period of 39 years. His untiring zeal his devotion, the faithfulness, integrity and honesty with which he fulfilled the duties of his responsible office, is an example to the rising generation, and will be long remembered.
Mr. Relf was twice married and leaves numerous descendants, among whom are several occupying the highest social and commercial positions in our midst, and while we sympathize with them, we can add, that their relative descends to the tomb, full of years and full of honors.
The funeral service will be performed at Christ (Episcopal) Church, Canal street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, of which church the decedent has long been a true and faithful communicant.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, 28th October, 1857.
At a meeting of the Board, held last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
*Resolved*, That this Board have learned with deep regret the death of Richard Relf, Esq., who has been the Cashier of this Bank since the year 1818, when it was chartered, up to the time of his demise.
*Resolved*, That the Board highly appreciate the stern integrity, untiring industry, and exemplary urbanity, of the deceased, manifested in the discharge of his arduous official duties during the long period of his connection with this institution.
*Resolved*, That, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, both as an honest man, a good citizen as well as a faithful officer, the members of this Board will wear the usual badge of mourning during thirty days.
*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the President of this institution to the family of the deceased. A true copy.
Attest, J. M. LAPEYRE, President.

MOST DISTRESSING CASE.—Mrs. WREN and her large family of talented children, the nucleus of the Nagle Troupe, are in the utmost distress, all their theatrical and private wardrobes being detained at the Florence Hotel, on account of Mr. Nagle's inability to pay either board or salary. The sympathy of the public and profession especially, are earnestly solicited, for if this appeal is not kindly and promptly answered they will be houseless strangers in New-York. She wishes to get back to Washington. Please call at No. 85 Grand-st.

$50 REWARD FOR INFORMATION OR discovery of EMMA DEITZ, who left her house to attend school Monday morning, Nov. 30, 16 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair; had on red and brown plaid shawl, red, brown and white striped calico dress, black gaiter-boots, white stockings, straw hat, trimmed with blue satin, with cap inside. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her afflicted sister and brother, at No. 40 West 44th-st.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE—LOW FOR CASH.—THE VALuable property No. 100 Gold-st.
A very neat Italian cottage, at Clifton, Staten Island; 11 well-finished rooms, good coach house, and about 20 lots of land.
A 3-story brick dwelling, in Sullivan-st.
A large house and lot in City Hall-place. Apply to CALEB BARTLETT & CO., No. 166 Broadway.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 37 ACRES, ONE MILE from the depôt in Jamaica, highly improved and valuable buildings, for sale low; also, one at Mamaroneck, ½ mile from depôt. Inquire of A. H. GOUGH, near corner Wall and South sts.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, as sash, Blind and Door Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES H. McINTOSH.
HEZEKIAH GLASSEY.
The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand No. 96 Forsyth st., having assumed the liabilities, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857. JAMES H. McINTOSH.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock,
Positively last performance but one of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Third appearance of the great Basso,
CARL FORMES.
OPERA AND CONCERT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 6½. Opera concludes at 11.
FRIDAY, Dec. 4—Last night (but one) of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
MME. LA GRANGE. MLLE. CAIROLI,
SIG. BIGNARDI. SIG. LABOCETTA,
CARL FORMES.
A GRAND BALLET
will be combined with the opera, in which the popular dancuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
supported by a corps de ballet, will appear in the incidental divertissement, under the direction of Paul Brillant.
Over two hundred new and costly dresses new machinery and properties have been expressly made, and
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES
have been painted expressly for Robert le Diable, by Hannibal W. Calyo, a young American, and pupil of Sig. Allegri.
The sale of seats for the third night commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Academy, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.
On MONDAY, Dec 7,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
In active rehersal, and to be produced in rapid succession,
LA TRAVIATA.
MARTHA and L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec 8 and 11.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg will leave New-York at the end of this month. Prior to his departure Mr. Thalberg will give
TWO MATINÉES MUSICALES
And TWO EVENING CONCERTS,
On which occasion he will make most positively his farewell appearance in New-York.
PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE
On the termination of his Southern tour.
The Matinées Musicales will take place on
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec 8 and 11.
The price of admission has been fixed at
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Tickets to be had at C. Breusing's and of Mr. Brown, sexton of Grace Church.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.
GABRIEL and ANTOINE as Robert and Bertrand.
TERESA ROLLA, JEROME RAVEL.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Grand Ballet of PAQUITA.
Comic Pantomime of ROBERT and BERTRAND.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Grand Juvenile Performance at 2 o'clock.
The Schoolmaster, Tight Rope and Magic Trumpet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.
Fourth night of Mr. Lester's comic drama of TWO TO ONE. Or, THE KING'S VISIT. Fourth night of Planché's charming comedy, A LADY IN DIFFICULTIES. Mr Blake and Mr. Lester in original characters.
All the comedians in the bill.
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. BLAKE.
Monday—An entirely new play, in five acts, with new scenery, &c., entitled THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, Dec. 5
A NIGHT WITH THE MERRY SPIRITS,
who will combine in the two great comedies, A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, and LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN, to dispel and drive away the blue devils.
N. B.—The Box-book is open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 5.
Blake as Old Rapid and Old Bones.
Two full comedies on same night, brilliantly cast.
Box book open.

STOCK-BROKERS—ATTEND BLAKE'S BENEfit at Wallack's Theatre, on SATURDAY NIGHT, and see a
BROTHER CHIP OUTWITTED.
Box, parquette and stall scrip at par. Books open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Mr. BURTON,
Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. ROGERS appear to-night.
THURSDAY—
VANITY FAIR.
Messrs. Brougham, Burton, Mark Smith, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Susan Denin, and Mrs A. H. Smith as the boys.
Tom Tipper.....Mr. J. Rogers
HAMLET TRAVESTIE.
Hamlet, Mr. Brougham; Ghost, Mr. Burton; Ophelia, Mark Smith.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston st
UNABATED SUCCESS—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE: OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer.....Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor.....Mr Jefferson
Capt. de Lascours.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Balcony chairs, 50 cents each, can be secured during the day without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
Last night but two of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, will be presented Sheridan's celebrated comedy of the
CRITIC.
Sir Fretful Plagiary and Puff.....Mr. Charles Mathews
PRACTICAL MAN.
Cloudsley (his original character) Mr. Charles Mathews
WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Bags.....Mr. W. Davidge

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
Also, on the same evening,
ST. MARY'S EVE.
To conclude with the Farce of
GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW AND BRADSHAW.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled
A VISIT TO THE BOWERY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MORE OVERGUSHES OF IRRESISTIBLE FUN! THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the very pretty piece of THE WANDERING BOYS, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new extravagant eccentricity written by H. WATKINS, Esq., illustrating the medical marvels of the day, entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; OR, THE QUACK MASTER. Previous to which, TIMES TRIES ALL. Laura, Mrs. Charles Howard. The beautiful Aquaria, or Ocean River Gardens, the grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MADAME MADELEINE GRAEVER JOHNSON,
Pianist from London and Paris,
Begs to announce that she will give a Grand Concert,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at Niblo's
Assisted by several eminent artists and full orchestra, under the direction of Mr Theodore Eisfeld.
Madame GRAEVER will perform on this occasion,
Liszt's' Les Patineurs" for Piano solo,
Litolff's third Concerto, and
Mendelssohn's Capriccio,
with accompaniment of the orchestra.
Tickets, with secured seats, $1, may be had at C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

THE WREN CHILDREN BEING LEFT by W. J. Nagle in destitute circumstances, Mr. HENRY WOOD has given them the use of the hall, No. 444 Broadway, for a benefit, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 3.
Entertainments will consist of comedy, farce, singing and dancing, by the WREN JUVENILE TROUPE. Also, first appearance in New-York of the beautiful and accomplished prima donna, ELLA M. WREN.
Performances commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Box office open from 10 A. M. Little FRED WREN in six characters.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1857.
CHARLES MACKAY, Esq.
DEAR SIR: It would be a matter of much gratification to many of our citizens to be allowed the privilege of hearing the course of lectures on the "National Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland and Ireland," recently delivered with so much acceptance in Boston, and if your engagements will allow, to request that you will assign a period for their delivery.
Your obedient servants,

| | |
|---|---|
| JOHN W. FRANCIS, | FRANCIS L. HAWKS, |
| JOHN BIGELOW, | B. J. LOSSING, |
| WM. YOUNG, | SAM'L B. RUGGLES, |
| ISAAC FERRIS, | ERASTUS BROOKS, |
| ADAM NORRIE, | CH. S. EDWARDS, |
| W. C. PICKERSGILL, | RICHARD IRVIN, |
| EDWARD BALDWIN, | M. H. GRINNELL, |
| CALEB BARSTOW, | HENRY G. DeFOREST |
| CHAS. P. DALY, | E. M. ARCHIBALD, |
| JOHN H. GOURLIE, | H. B. M. Consul, N. Y. |

In compliance with the above flattering invitation Mr. Mackay has the pleasure to announce that by arrangement with the Mercnants and Clerks Librar Association, he will deliver the lectures referred to both in New-York and Brooklyn.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
National Popular and Historical Songs
of
England, Scotland, and Ireland,
IN THREE LECTURES,
BY
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
At
MOZART HALL,
No. 633 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.)
Thursday, Dec. 3; Monday, Dec. 7; Thursday, Dec. 10,
Commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Tickets for a single admission to the Course.....$1 00
Tickets for the admission of a lady and gentlemen.. 1 50
Tickets for admission to a single Lecture.....50
For sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st. C. S. FRANCIS & CO. No. 552 Broadway, GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st WILKY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway, T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th-st. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway. O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The magnificent illustrations of
ARCTIC LAYS
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a descriptive lecture, by
Charles Glover, Esq.
the special lecture also illustrated,
every EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and Love Nymph, are to be among the hundred wonderful works of Art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 359, Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
BRITISH ART EXHIBITION
CONTINUES OPEN,
Broadway, corner 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FAIR.—THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL Society of the Port of New York, and the Female Employment Society of Brooklyn will hold a Fair on the 3d and 4th instant at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., where they will offer for sale a great variety of useful and fancy articles, books, stationery, ladies', gentlemen's and children's wearing apparel, refreshments, &c., &c.
The depressed state of business, with the many recent disasters on the sea, have rendered this effort necessary, and the managers would most earnestly solicit all who can to contribute their mite: remembering that "he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, at the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well heated and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY RESPECTABLE Protestant and Catholic girls such as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, and general housework'rs; nothing but respectable girls are admitted to the office. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—A lady in attendance. On hand a quantity of first-rate male help.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, PLEASANT and agreeable young woman, of respectable parentage, in situation as ladies' maid; no objections to travel to any part of the States, with a French or American lady; is truly a very desirable servant, and one that is educated to please. Ladies in want of a servant of high respectability, competent and trusty, call or address J. S. M., No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. If this should meet the notice of a French gentleman that applied, he will call as above.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable English Protestant woman; also by 6 smart English and Scotch Protestants and 3 American girls, as chambermaids, waiters, nurses and seamstresses, and by a number of respectable Protestant girls and others to do general housework, at the Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. No charge to employers. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant girl, a situation; is a thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of home work; is a Protestant of good moral character and religious principles; steady, reliable and truthful, and appreciates a good home more than wages. Inquire for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT Protestant girls—one English, the other Scotch—either for general housework, chamberwork waitresses or children's nurses. Are careful, experienced, most respectable and well-informed girls. Well brought up and accustomed to work hard, and will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or private boarding-house, by a most experienced, neat and economical servant, who thoroughly understands her business; has served for years in the first families, and has the highest and most unexceptionable references; is humble, willing, and respectful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, superior washer and ironer, willing and competent to undertake any household duties; neat strong, and willing to work; understands her business perfectly, and considers her time her employer's. Will take $3 per month. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing, or would be willing to take charge of a laundry. A middle-aged woman of good character, who is competent to fill either of the above situations, can be seen for two days at No. 107 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a private family, where a comfortable, quiet home may be found. The applicant is capable to take the entire charge, or to assist; is very fond of children; will be found kind and attentive in sickness. All necessary information will be given on inquiring at No. 107 Madison-av, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or as housekeeper, by an experienced woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; also as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as first-class cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced young woman, of high respectability, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Also, a neat, tidy, smart, active, and well-disposed girl as chambermaid and waiter, laundress, nurse, or seamstress. Are very efficient servants. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 39 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, 3d floor, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS professed cook; understands English and American cookery in every style; all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, pastries and jellies, and baking of bread if required, boning of fowl; recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 22 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent woman, as nurse; one who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress; would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended girl, a situation; is a good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; acquainted with all kinds of housework, and not afraid of it; will be found a steady, reliable and truthful servant; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, also for ladies; can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful.

## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**BUSINESS PAPER AT AUCTION.**

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he will sell at public auction; also business paper in connection with the sales of Stocks and Bonds. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

**REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.**

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday.) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange; $18,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.

$3,000 Memphis City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$7,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Certificate.
$3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of 1883.
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad construction 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$1,500 Washington City and Mining Company 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento City Water Loan 10 ₱ cent. Bond of 1866.
$1,192 Sacramento City Funded Loan 10 ₱ cent. Bond of 1875.
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

[illegible] shares Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Company ..... $1 each
[illegible] shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.. $100 each
[illegible] shares Kerosene Gas Light Company ..... $25 each
[illegible] shares Brunswick Land Company ..... $100 each
[illegible] shares West and Wisconsin Improvement Co. $100 each
[illegible] shares Pocahontas Coal and Railroad Co. ..... $100 each
[illegible] shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Company ..... $100 each
[illegible] shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company.. $100 each
[illegible] shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company.. $100 each
[illegible] shares Hope Fire Insurance Company ..... $100 each
[illegible] shares People's Fire Insurance Company.... $100 each
[illegible] shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company $25 each
[illegible] shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company..... $50 each
[illegible] shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.. $50 each
[illegible] shares Bull's Head Bank ..... $50 each
[illegible] shares Chatham Bank ..... $25 each

Parties receiving in addition to the Catalogue will attend the sale. Next regular sale TO-MORROW, (Friday.) Dec. 4. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds [illegible] Business Paper, every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits, loans negotiated, dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

**ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE**—Made by Pease Roux & Mercein, short time in use. F. NASH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house situated No. 51 West 6th-st., containing superior household furniture of first-class workmanship, made to order, and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture, in rich velvet and brocatelle; elegant mirrors, handsome rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved, elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satin-wood, rosewood secretary, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood Miller premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instruments ever made, with richly embossed cover and stool, French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil paintings embracing many valuable specimens winter scenes, sea views, moonlight sea-views, landscapes, &c., all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated china vases Parian and Chinese figures, twenty one day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantle ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair cloth and metallics; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich china tea sets, cut glassware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also, costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, tureens, &c.; also the furniture of all the bedrooms containing cottage and mahogany cushioned chairs; elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and maple bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus and washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated china toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, cliclothe, hall stands, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

**OFFICE NO. 102 BEEKMAN-STREET.**—I call particular attention of persons in want of really first-class HOUSEHOLD GOODS to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (to-morrow,) Dec. 4, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suits of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**LARGE AUCTION SALE.**—HENRY T. LEEDS Auctioneer.—Positive sale of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture; piano-forte, very finely inlaid, full 7-octave; gilt framed pier glasses and paintings, table cutlery, glass and plated ware, THIS DAY, (Thursday.) Dec. 3, at No. 56 West 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock without any reserve, rain or shine. Those in want of superior furniture, but little used, would do well to attend, as every article is of the best description, made mostly to order, and consists in part of one finely inlaid piano-forte, 7-octave, warranted for two years; one rosewood stool and cover; several very valuable oil-paintings, rich frames, excellent and choice subjects; parlor furniture, en suite, viz.: Two suites heavily-carved rosewood, 7 and 9 pieces, covered with richest satin brocade; carved rosewood reception chairs, Voltaire chairs in satin, two very large French-plate mirrors, gold frames; Italian marble stands; rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood etageres with cabinets, French-plate doors and backs; large Dresden China vases and ornaments, library book-case, candelabra, corner etageres, English Brussels carpets, &c.; half rosewood hat stand, oil-cloth, stair-carpet rods. Bedrooms are furnished with ingrain and three-ply carpets; pure curled hair mattresses, spring do., solid rosewood gothic bedstead, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, black walnut Elizabethan do., mahogany sofa-beds, spring-seat chairs, rockers, easy chairs, mirrors, mantel clocks, vases, toilet sets, beds and bedding, &c., &c. By order of assignee.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

**JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT** public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and 78th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description of which see catalogues. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale. JOHN LLOYD & SON,

Nos. 15 Nassau-st. and 99 Commonwealth Building.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER.**—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT AUCTION.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four desirable lots, situated on the northerly side of 36th-st., (Murray Hill,) commencing 200 feet east of 5th-av. each 20 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. $6,500 on each lot can remain on bond and mortgage for 1 to 5 years from the 1st of May, 1857. For Maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Dec 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware,) by order of assignees, 36 cases American goods, consisting of firmers, chisels brass and iron hooks and eyes, black rivets, manure forks, meat mauls, iron picks, curry combs, copper rivets and burrs, meat trimmers, family scales, one case spring cutlery, plated spoons, meat cutters, screws, brushes, &c. Also, two cases double guns, 100 pair pistols, 50 coils wrought nails, English sale cards, knives and forks, &c.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

**BY HERTS & MOSS**—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF elegant diamond jewelry, gold watches, &c., on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 536 Pine-st., being the entire stock of a Maiden-lane Importer—consisting of massive diamond breastpins earrings, bracelets, rings studs, &c., &c. Also, a lot of English and Swiss gold watches, by the most celebrated makers; gold jewelry in great variety, silver ware, fancy goods, &c. Catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale. NOTICE.—As the sale is to be peremptory, a deposit will be required from all purchasers by order of Assignees.

**VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN** VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Searcy vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 399 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale, and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

**WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY** Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Being a continuation of the stock sold on the 27th, consisting of rich and valuable fancy furs comprising an elegant assortment of Hudson Bay sable, mink, marten, stone marten, Russian squirrel, French sables ermine, Fitch marten and other descriptions, in manties, capes, tippets, circulars, victorines, muffs, cuffs and gauntlets, foot muffs, &c., in great variety. Also, gentlemen's furs, in caps, collars, gloves, gauntlets and coats. Also, some very fine dark mink furs and elegant sables of a beautiful description. The above goods are all of the best qualities, manufactured by a noted Maiden-lane furrier, and especially got up for City retail trade. They must be sold at a great sacrifice, and persons desirous of purchasing their furs will do well to attend this sale as such an opportunity is but seldom offered. Every article is warranted as represented, and a deposit will be required.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND GOLD JEWELRY.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will include in their sale of FRIDAY, Dec. 4, a large and general assortment of English and Swiss gold and silver hunting and open-face lever, duplex, lepine and, chronometer watches. Also, small watches, for ladies, and English hunting levers and chronometers for gentlemen, and some diamond set watches. Also, an assortment of diamond jewelry in gold setting warranted solid, 18-carat, N. B.—Everything in the above invoice will be warranted to correspond with the description on the catalogue, and every article offered will be positively sold without restriction or reserve. The invoice will be sold at 12 o'clock.

B. B BANGS, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—BANGS & CO. WILL CONtinue to sell, this week, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the balance of the stock of rich Dry Goods contained in the store No. 317 Canal-st., (old No. 72,) embracing every style of goods usually kept in first-class stores, including cloaks, silks embroideries and laces. Sale to commence every day at 10 o'clock, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.,

**WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY,** Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very stylish and beautiful bay mare, 6 years old, fast trotter, long tail, kind in every respect, Hamiltonian breed. Sold for want of use.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

**FRIDAY, DEC. 4, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK** A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture in good order; also, a lot of clothing, kid gloves, crockery, jewelry, &c., &c.

## FINANCIAL.

**REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,**
**IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.**

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at 95 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

**CLARK & WILLIAMSON,**
BANKERS,
No 1 Wall-street,
Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

**OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL** RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

**OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND** PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. P. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six per cent. Bonds, Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the Sacramento and San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

**CONNECTICUT UNCURRENT MONEY.**—GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn., are buying Connecticut uncurrent money at the lowest rates. Bills of Bank of Hartford County purchased at 9 per cent. discount: Exchange, Charter Oak, and Mercantile Banks, Hartford, at 4 per cent. discount. Payment made by check on New-York.

**CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE** and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

**NOTICE.**—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

**NOTICE.**—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank, PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

**THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE** Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

**FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE** Milwaukee and Mississippi, and Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Companies, wanted by H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

**BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,** NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

## BANK NOTICES.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY** BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 6th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.

A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69** Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

## DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 31, 1857.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

**PACIFIC BANK.**—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board,

R. BUCK, Cashier.

## INSURANCE.

**BRITISH COMMERCIAL**
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
**$6,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.**
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

**BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR** LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TAPPAN & BROTHERS, No. 92 Beekman-st.

## RAILROADS.

[illegible] after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st. via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.

6¾ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY** —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M. 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.**—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¾ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 3¼ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 6¾ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

**FLUSHING RAILROAD**—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 11 A. M., 2:50, and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,** No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Beekman-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Bayard-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 258, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 94, 104—Duane-st., Nos. 143, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 115—Fifth-st., No. 38, 38½—Grand-st., Nos. 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 348, 350—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 32, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 118—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 8, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 42, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 332—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 122, 152—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 108—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 244—Seventh-av., Nos. 423, 425, 428, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 518½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 134—Avenue C, Nos. 124, 126—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,

Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U.** S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The Nitric Acid, of which probably not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 36° Beaume. The Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.

S. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.

U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

**NOTICE.**—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1** per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent will be added on the 16th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.** —A pair of bay horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, can trot in 3 minutes to pole. Also, two single horses, 5 and 6 years, 15¾ and 16 hands high; can trot very fast. All warranted sound and kind; together with a fine French coupé, a six-seat rockaway, a four-seat extension top barouche, with pole and shafts but little used, will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts., to GEO. F. BELLOWS.

**BARRICCINE FOR SALE.**—AN ELEGANT two-wheeled, four seated carriage and harness, made in Florence, the only one ever imported into this country; new and in perfect order. To be seen at

WOOD BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF** POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857.—Citizens who have lost property of the following descriptions, which were discovered by Brevoort and Van Tassell, are invited to call and examine the same, at the room of the Property Clerk of this Department, as it is desirable that the property should be identified and restored to rightful owners, and thus furnish evidence upon which the person or persons who feloniously obtained it may be punished:

20 pieces of diamond jewelry.
3 gold watches and chains.
15 shawls of various qualities.
30 dresses—ladies'—and sundry other articles of value, including a large quantity of silver ware, furs, &c.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.**

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.

SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets, Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c. Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application. Address EVANS & CO.,

Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. B. PEARSON. }

## FOR EUROPE.

**FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.** NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK: | | LEAVE HAVRE: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arago, Saturday, | Nov. 14. | Fulton, Tuesday, | Nov. 17. |
| Fulton, Saturday, | Dec. 12. | Arago, Tuesday, | Dec. 15. |
| Arago, Saturday, | Jan. 9. | Fulton, Tuesday, | Jan. 12. |
| Fulton, Saturday, | Feb. 6. | Arago, Tuesday, | Feb. 9. |
| Arago, Saturday, | M'h. 6. | Fulton, Tuesday, | M'h. 9. |
| Fulton, Saturday, | April 3. | Arago, Tuesday, | April 6. |
| Arago, Saturday, | May 1. | Fulton, Tuesday, | May 4. |
| Fulton, Saturday, | May 29. | Arago, Tuesday, | June 1. |
| | | Fulton, Tuesday, | June 29. |

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin, 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 100
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 60
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

**THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED** STAT

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

**Fluid Extracts—Spicy Debate about Ethics, &c.**

The regular meeting of the Academy was held last evening at the small chapel of the University. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT presiding.

At a little after 7 o'clock a quorum of members was present, and the minutes were read. No section was ready to report except that on Anatomy, the Secretary of which stated that since the Summer vacation it had been impossible to get the members together, but they hoped for better things.

The Secretary stated that he had received a communication from the County Medical Society of Philadelphia, and asked if he should read it. He was about to do so when Dr. E. H. PARKER asked if it did not contain grave charges against one of the Fellows of the Academy. The Secretary said it did, and Dr. P. moved that it be referred without reading to the Committee on medical ethics, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. Dr. VANDERPOEL said that the by-law did not refer to such a case as this, but only to charges made by one Fellow against another. Dr. JAMES R. WOOD said that it was highly important that it should be so referred, because this case established a precedent, and if such communications were allowed to be read, there would be no end to the annoyance to which the Society and individuals would be subjected by similar communications. He therefore seconded the motion, and upon vote it was so referred without being read.

The Secretary gave notice that Prof. AGASSIZ' new work is nearly ready for distribution, and called upon subscribers to it to pay up.

At the request of the section on Materia Medica, a paper was then read by Dr. REMSEN, of this City, upon fluid extracts. At the solicitation of that section, Dr. R. had been examining several specimens of those preparations which are now largely used by the profession. This was but a preliminary report from him to the section, and was not indorsed by them. A quantity of these preparations, from different manufactories, had been placed before the section. Of these, trials had been made by Dr. R. *Veratrum viride*, of which the dose should be five drops, was given in thirty-drop doses, without producing any effect; and on evaporating it, there was found to be a large quantity of feculent matter in it, with very little of the active principle of the plant. The extract of Jalap, which should give 90 grains of jalapine, contained in one sample, none at all, while a second contained but five grains. Of the extract of Cannabis Indica, the dose of which ought to be from 10 to 20 drops, he gave three ounces and a half to a patient in a few hours, without effect, and himself drank the other half ounce, feeling it no more than so much lager-bier. Ergot produced some of its specific effects. Rhubarb and Senna proved mildly cathartic in doses four times as large as those directed to be given by the makers. It required a teaspoonful of the extract Ipecac of to produce vomiting, instead of 10 drops. The extracts of bark were as unreliable as the other preparations. No imputation was, however, cast upon the honesty of the manufacturers. The trouble was with the method of manipulating, and in the fact that the same plant does not by any means contain, under varying circumstances of moisture, heat and cultivation, equal quantities of its active medicinal principle. The dandelion, when cultivated, contains but little of the active principle compared with the wild plant. The poppy will yield in wet seasons a large quantity of juice, but that opium will contain very little morphia. The cannabis indica is a very different plant in this respect when grown in the valley from what it is when grown on the tops of hills. Each plant requires to be examined by itself and tested as to its qualities. So, too, we must be cautious about using extracts till their strength is ascertained. The rule is always to commence with small doses. The only security and certainty is in using the alkaloids. The principal must be separated and used distinct from other foreign ingredients. Morphia is such an alkaloid, and allows one to give a dose with much certainty, but every one knows the uncertainty there is in the strength of laudanum.

The paper was warmly applauded and referred back to the section.

The President announced that the next business in order was the discussion of puerperal fever, postponed to this evening. As the gentleman who had the floor was not present, he requested Dr. J. N. SMITH to present his views upon the subject, but he declined, having come to listen and not to speak. Dr. REESE was also requested to occupy the time, but declined to take the floor when it belonged to another man. He desired to speak at the proper time, but not now.

Dr. E. H. PARKER called attention to some copies of tables prepared by a Committee of the State Medical Society for the purpose of obtaining a registration of the diseases throughout the State. Dr. GRISCOM said that he considered this a most important matter. It was the first thing of the kind ever published, and if co-operated in would produce great results beneficial to humanity. Such tables were distributed throughout the State, and would be instrumental in collecting reliable facts which are needed. He hoped each fellow would make a careful record of his practice, and return it to the State Society as required.

Unfinished business was closed up, and this brought before the Academy a resolution offered by Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS, two months before, and then laid upon the table. The resolution was as follows:

*Resolved*, That this Academy, recognising the medical journals as the legitimate channels of communication with the profession, cannot, except in extraordinary emergencies, sanction the publication of its proceedings in the daily newspapers, and more especially in such as are in the habit of publishing quack advertisements.

Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS said that he did not feel well enough to say much, but he would a little. During the two past years he had not been able to attend the meetings of the Academy very often, and there had grown up a practice during his absence which he disapproved exceedingly. He referred to the publication of reports of the proceedings in the newspapers, and especially in the DAILY TIMES, which seemed to have a sort of privilege in these respects. In his day, when he was Secretary of the Academy, no such thing was allowed. Some dispute occasionally arose, and in one case there was a passage at arms between one of the fellows and a reporter, which was disagreeable. He thought those reports undignified, unnecessary, and brought things out irregularly. What had the people to do with puerperal fever, or the injection of nitrate of silver into the lungs, of which there had been so much talk here and which had got into the papers. On one occasion an editor was present and reported that there was a laugh round at the remarks of one of the pillows—bringing discredit on him. Persons whom he had met, Doctors and others, had told him they thought it looked too much like quackery. When a Doctor's name appears very often in the newspapers there is something wrong about him. Quacks succeed in this way by advertizing, and especially in this City. He objected to the *organ* in which they now published. His (Dr. J. B. ADAMS) remarks on one occasion were published in full in the *Herald*, but a mere mention was made in the TIMES. He would show the gratitude of this individual he ment of the paper and proceeded to read from the TIMES of Oct. 10:

Unless the times mellow we shall have the whole Academy of Medicine drawn up with hat in hand on the steps of the hospital, and if they hang on their breasts the improved sign-board, "I am poor and blind to my own interests," the people will give them credit for telling the truth. For at their last meeting a silly fellow moved, and the Academy entertained the motion, that its proceedings be forbidden to the reporters—new suspecting, what all sensible men knew, that if the daily press should let them alone in their stupidity, they would tumble forthwith into such a bottomless pit of oblivion that the oldest fogy in the Historical Society could not remember they ever slept and did nothing above ground.

This was probably written, Dr. A. continued, by Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, who is medical editor of the TIMES, a paper which has an abundance of quack advertisements in it, although he is an M. D., and has control of its columns. A good deal had been said about the Academy's being indebted to Dr. T. for their charter, but it was well known that Mr. RAYMOND, the editor of the TIMES opposed their charter when on its way through the Legislature, and they were not under obligations to Dr. TUTHILL. For himself, he proposed that the report should go into the *Herald*, which it was well known did not make any pretentions to sanctity. The medical journals were the proper channels, and there was a selection among them.

Dr. MCNULTY moved that the motion be laid upon the table.

Dr. E. H. PARKER hoped the motion would not be so disposed of. There were in the remarks of Dr. ADAMS quasi-charges against honorable gentlemen, and it was important that they should not go without correction.

Dr. JAMES R. WOOD said he also objected to the matter's passing without discussion. We owe it to the character of Dr. FRANK TUTHILL and to ourselves not to condemn him undeard. He has maintained always the character of a high-minded, honorable gentlemen. I (said Dr. W.) know him well; he is a thorough gentlemah and scholar. I have reason for what I say. We do owe to him our character, and without his help we should have had much difficulty in securing it. Yet more. By Dr. TUTHILL's efforts mainly was it that the bill was passed which legalized dissections for more than by the efforts of any other man. He constantly urged it on others, and with success. True, Dr. BRADFORD was of great assistance, and to those men do we owe that important legislation. Their influence alone made the antiquated, absurd and fanatical opposition to this important study. I disapprove of medical matter being published in newspapers, but a chartered institution like this cannot sit with closed doors. [Cries of "No, no." "The St. Nicholas Society does so."] Well, continued Dr. W., if it is allowable, is it necessary or desirable? My friends may differ from me, but I am right.

Dr. B. F. BARKER could not understand the necessity of bringing this matter up again. The objects of the Academy are the advancement of science, and this resolution has nothing to do with any of these unless it be with the honor of the profession. If it have to do with it is it worthy of notice. But it does not fall into this line. The distinguished gentleman who supports the resolution says that the Societies of Boston and Philadelphia do allow such reports, and he holds that the profession will be degraded by it. But is it so? If the proceedings are puerile the Academy will be degraded, but not otherwise, and the rule of the Academy is not to be taken from other cities. The Academy is able to take its own way and make its own course. Editors are guided by self interest, and it speaks well that the editors have found it for their interest to report our proceedings, as they dare not in other cities. If any one proposed a newspaper organ it would be vetoed, and correctly, but no one does. The American Medical Association always has full reports in the newspapers and that is not below *their* dignity. The Society might just as well pass a vote that resolutions should be grammatical as to pass this. He moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS said he was not well enough to discuss much, but he would like to ask Dr. BARKER if he never brought a reporter there or requested one might be sent to report his speeches in a newspaper.

Dr. BARKER replied most emphatically in the negative. Dr. J. G. ADAMS began to make some remarks indistinctly heard but understood to be personal, when he was at once hissed, with cries of down and so much confusion that he could not be heard, and sat down.

Dr. GRISCOM proposed a substitute to the effect that only medical men should be admitted to make such reports. We cannot stop the tongues or quills of members, and this resolution meets the difficulty of having reports made by those who are not familiar with medical terms, and thus are liable to make mistakes in the use of technicalities.

Dr. MCNULTY insisted upon it that the vote should be taken on postponement. The resolution was absurd and smacked strongly of old fogyism.

Dr. RUSH said he was sorry that there was any attempt to make the Academy a Star Chamber. There was a time when reporters were excluded from such bodies, but it was before reporters existed. Reporting is an invention of the New-York Press, and they report everything and it cannot be helped. If we refuse to allow our proceedings to be public quacks and enemies can charge us with anything they choose, and here will be no reply. All this that is now being said will be reported in the papers to-morrow morning. Two reporters were directly before him writing down everything, and he did not know how many more there were. And it would all be printed in the morning. Dr. G. F. ADAMS and all.

Cries of "question, question," were made; when Dr. GREEN said he wished to state the facts with regard to Mr. RAYMOND, who had been alluded by Dr. J. G. ADAMS. But the cries of question prevailed, and the resolution was laid upon the table, Dr. J. G. ADAMS voting in the negative,—all the rest of the Fellows in the affirmative. Dr. GREEN again rose, and said he wished to state the facts with regard to Mr. RAYMOND; but the Academy would not listen and he set down amid cries of "Order," &c.

The President then announced that, as Dr. ALONZO CLARK had arrived, the discussion on *puerperal fever* would be resumed.

Dr. CLARK took the floor and entered upon an elaborate and learned discussion of the subject.

At a late hour the Academy adjourned.

## THE WATER-STREET MURDERS.

**Death of the Third Victim—Coroner's Inquest, and Verdict of the Jury.**

PATRICK BARRETT, one of the three persons stabbed on the morning of the 19th November last, at MARK DRISCOLL'S dance-house, No. 277½ Water-street, died at a late hour Tuesday night from the effects of his injuries. BARRETT, it will be remembered, was a brother-in-law of DRISCOLL, the proprietor of the house, and was stabbed while endeavoring to aid DRISCOLL in driving the murderers from the place. Within an hour after being stabbed. BARRETT was removed to the City Hospital, where he remained until Tuesday morning. He was placed under the care of Dr. DUBOIS, and was improving as rapidly as could be possibly looked for under the circumstances. Last Friday he deemed himself so far recovered that he urged Dr. DUBOIS to grant his discharge from the Hospital. The Doctor told him he was not entirely out of danger, and that it would be imprudent for him to leave. His father came to the City, on Sunday, for the purpose of taking him to Paterson, where he resided; but Dr. DUBOIS would not yield to their combined entreaties to allow him to leave, so the father went back to Paterson without him. On Tuesday morning, BARRETT importuned the Doctor to such a degree, and expressed such decided unwillingness to remain longer in the Hospital, that the Doctor finally consented to discharge him.

BARRETT proceeded directly to the dance-house of DRISCOLL in Water-street. Here he was met by a host of his former acquaintances, and drank with them in response to their congratulations at his recovery. He visited other places in Water and Dover streets, and drank repeatedly with the various friends he met. After about two hours' absence he returned to DRISCOLL's, and on taking his seat in a chair immediately expired.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body yesterday. But two witnesses were called. Dr. DUBOIS testified that he was the House Surgeon at the City Hospital. BARRETT was admitted to the Hospital at 3 o'clock A. M., on the 19th of November, last, having been stabbed in the left side, between the seventh and eighth ribs. He had bled some before admission and suffered from hemorrhage twice afterwards; he was much prostrated, but slowly rallied and gradually improved until his discharge. There were symptoms of a wound penetrating the pleural cavity. On Friday last he sat up and was allowed to walk in the yard, insisted then on going home, but did not obtain consent. On Tuesday morning he (the Doctor) finally granted his discharge. When he went away he was apparently well. That night he heard of his death. He made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found a stab wound inflicted in his left side, between the seventh and eighth ribs. The wound extended through the pericardium, and into the left ventricle of the heart, near the apex. A probe introduced went into the cavity of the ventricle; the pleura was filled with coagulated blood; there was found no inflammation of the pericardium. The track of the stab and external wound was healed. Death was caused by hemorrhage in the pericardium.

ANDREW JAMES, the sailor who was slightly stabbed at the same affay, testified that the deceased was stabbed by a tall man; he saw the stab inflicted.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the Jury rendered the following

VERDICT:

That RICHARD BARRETT came to his death by being stabbed in the side, in the house No. 277½ Water-street, on the 19th day of November, 1857, by a tall man unknown to the Jury.

The deceased was 30 years of age, unmarried, and a native of Ireland. The body will be taken to-day to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—JOSEPH F. SEGOY, a boy 12 years of age, fell yesterday afternoon from the third-story window of the dwelling-house No. 51 Oak-street, and was instantly killed. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered of "accidental death." The deceased was on a visit to the City with his father, their residence being in New-Orleans.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 30 years of age, was found yesterday floating in the water near Catherine-street Ferry. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning." The deceased was 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had dark hair and a small goatee. He had on two woolen shirts, one red and the other striped, blue overalls and heavy shoes and woolen stockings.

## Commissioners of Emigration.

There was a full meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, but no business was done. The following is the usual weekly return:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number Emigrants arrived to Nov. 25, 1857.. | 173,760 |
| Number Emigrants arrived since, to Dec. 2.... | 2,155 |
| Total | 175,915 |
| To same date in 1856 | 138,755 |

| | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates in Institution, Ward's Island | 1,574 | 1,322 | 1,832 |
| Number of inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital | 145 | 196 | 74 |
| Total | 1,719 | 1,518 | 1,906 |
| Overdraft on Bank Jan. 1, '57 | | | $9,202 75 |
| Receipts to Nov. 25, 1857.... | $364,094 46 | | |
| Receipts since, to December, for Com'n allen passeng'rs. | 5,924 00 | — | 370,018 46 |
| Total | | | $360,815 71 |
| Disbursements as per previous acc't to Nov. 25, '57. | $312,693 61 | | |
| Sundry exp's of Nov. 18 and 25 | 15,905 28 | — | $328,598 89 |
| Balance of Commutation | | | $32,216 82 |

No payments on Nov. 4

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

## Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education met at 5½ o'clock last evening, the President, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., in the Chair.

Commissioner WATERBURY offered a petition from the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, asking that the local Board be empowered to employ a Clerk. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries.

Certificates were read from two builders, to the effect that School-house No. 40, in Twentieth-street, in spite of the rumors to the contrary, was built substantially, and in no danger of falling down.

The Clerk read the names of a number of books presented to the Board. It was suggested that two of them—*How to Talk*, and *How to Do Business*—should appropriately remain perpetually in the possession of the Board. [Laughter.]

A number of bills for articles furnished for the use of the School Department were read by the Clerk, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

At 7 o'clock, upon a call of the house, it was found that there was not a quorum present, and the Board was declared adjourned.

(Advertisement.)
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500 pair
ELEGANT SIDESTRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
300
RICH VELVET VESTS,
Worth $5,
Selling for $2 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
300
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
Worth $3
Selling for $1 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
BEAVER OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
100
NIGGERHEAD RAGLANS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
FIVE HUNDRED GOOD WARM OVERCOATS
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
THREE HUNDRED BLACK OVERCOATS.
Selling for
$3,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX AHEAD.—Politics just now absorb almost everything, yet, in spite of the universal excitement, the demand for the KNOX Hat continues unabated. This is the result of the undoubted excellence of its manufacture. Tiemann adherents and Wood advocates admire and buy KNOX's Hat, and are loud in its praise. Follow their example and patronize KNOX's popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The "Revolt in India, or the Fall of Delhi." This great drama now being performed at Purdy's National Theatre, is crowding the house nightly. It is to be repeated again this evening, together with the beautiful drama of "St. Mary's Eve" and the farce of "Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw."

[Advertisement.]
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Circulars containing testimonials from THURLOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]
SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILIS,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON and SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]
TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,
Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

# LONG ISLAND.

## A Fugitive Slave Case and a Habeas Corpus.

The usual monotony of Brooklyn was broken in upon yesterday by a rumor that a fugitive slave was lodged somewhere in the city, and was to be sent back to his master. The natural course of things led to inquiries at the City Court for the particulars of the case. Here were to be seen several suspicious persons, well known in the community for their sympathy for the oppressed, but from these gentlemen nothing definite could be obtained. A search was then made in other directions, and from a variety of sources the following particulars were obtained, which are deemed reliable.

It seems that a mulatto man 25 years old, supposed to be a fugitive slave, arrived in this port last Saturday, on board the steamer *Florida*, from Savannah. The supposed fugitive is nearly white; and, it is said, came on board and paid for a second-cabin passage without exciting any suspicion. When near this port he was identified by a passenger as belonging to a planter near Savannah. The captain of the boat, upon being informed of the fact, gave directions to prevent the fugitive from leaving the vessel in New-York. When the boat touched the dock, the Captain procured the assistance of two men named THOMAS LAWLER and TIMOTHY K. MASON, who took the fugitive, handcuffed him, and, putting him in a carriage, drove to the grocery store of THOMAS MCNULTY, on Dikeman-street, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn. With this man, it seems, an arrangement was made to keep the prisoner until he could be taken back on the return of the steamer. In this place he remained a prisoner until yesterday, LAWLER and MASON acting as a body-guard at night, and two men, named JOHN JACKSON and JOHN CROWELL, acting in the same capacity by day. So quiet had the proceedings been kept that the presence of the fugitive was not known outside of a select few until Tuesday. On the afternoon of that day, a philanthropic gentleman was informed of the case, and he promptly applied to Judge CULVER, of the Brooklyn City Court, for a *habeas corpus*, ordering the body of the supposed fugitive to be brought before him. The paper was placed in the hands of Constable OLIVER and Deputy-Sheriff AUSTIN, and, accompanied by the Deputy-Clerk of the Court, Mr. SAMUEL L. HARRIS, they proceeded to the place designated, served the papers, and obtained what they went after—the fugitive. His keepers, it is said, offered no resistance to the process, but turned all sorts of colors when Constable OLIVER demanded the surrender of their charge. This fact went to strengthen the officers in the belief which they had before entertained, that the property they sought had been illegally detained. Hurriedly they put a pair of handcuffs on the prisoner, and immediately proceeded with him before Judge CULVER, at his residence in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, when the officers made due return of the writ, and delivered the "property" which he had seized under it. What transpired after this is not generally known. It is certain that the property is not to be found in any public place, and the knowing ones "guess" that the Underground Railroad had another passenger yesterday morning. Mr. MCNULTY, we understand, has been requested to appear and show by what authority he held the prisoner, and if his explanation does not prove satisfactory he will be sued for false imprisonment.

☞ JAMES CLARKE, one of the Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn, died at his residence, No. 21 South Second-street, yesterday morning. The vacancy will be filled by the Common Council until the May election. When Justice CLARKE's death was announced, the other Justices adjourned the Court until Saturday.

A DOOR-MAT THIEF ARRESTED—HOW HE ESCAPED PUNISHMENT.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer OSBORNE of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, discovered two men in Pierrepont-street with door mats upon their shoulders. He seized both, but one readily disengaged himself from his grasp and escaped. The other made a desperate resistance, but by a free use of the baton he was held in custody and finally taken to the Station, where he gave his name as WILLIAM CANEY. At the usual hour, he was taken before Justice CORNWELL and tried for the offence. A domestic in the employ of MR. JAMES HOWE swore that the mat belonged to Mr. HOWE, and the officer testified to the fact of arresting the prisoner with the veritable mat on his shoulder. The testimony closed; prisoner's counsel moved that the accused be discharged, as no value had been proved. True enough, the question had not been asked, and consequently the accused was discharged.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF THOMAS KEANE.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday, Coroner SNELL commenced an inquest to ascertain what caused the death of THOMAS KEANE, who died suddenly on Sunday last, at his residence corner of South Third and Eleventh streets, Eastern District of Brooklyn. The deceased, it appears, was married one week ago last Saturday, but did not live with his wife until the Thursday following, when they took apartments at the above-named place. On Friday night he had fits, as his wife says, and died in one on the following Sunday. Dr. SCHAPPS made a *post mortem* examination, and testified that he found no trace of disease in the chest or abdomen, which could cause death. The wife of deceased was next examined. She stated that there had been no difficulty whatever between them, and that he was always pleasant to her; that he was taken with a fit about 12 o'clock Friday night and had several before morning. After the second fit he did not again have his senses. The inquest was adjourned to give an opportunity to examine the contents of the stomach.

# NEW-JERSEY.

THE HOBOKEN WATER QUESTION.—The Hoboken Council held a special meeting on Monday evening, at which they appointed Messrs. GEO. W. MORTON, WM. G. PLUMMER and JOHN C. KOHLSAAT as Water-Commissioners, in the place of Messrs. EDMUND CHARLES, CHARLES CLINTON and JOHN IRELAND, who were recently removed by the Council; and another special meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at which the bonds of the new Commissioners were presented and approved. The Supreme Court of New-Jersey, on Tuesday, upon application of the old Commissioners, and after argument of counsel, granted an order restraining the Mayor and Council of Hoboken from appointing Commissioners in the place or stead of Messrs. CHARLES, IRELAND and CLINTON, until the merits of the *certiorari* previously allowed should be determined by the Court. The argument on the *certiorari* is to be made at the January Term of the Court.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Liberty Engine Company No. 1, of Jersey City, held their annual meeting and election for officers on Tuesday evening, with the following result: Foreman—CHARLES S. FOX, (reëlected;) Assistant-Foreman, John Beatty; Secretary, Wm. M. Beach; Treasurer, David W. Stone, (reëlected;) Steward, Geo. Williams; Trustees to the Fund, Wm. D. Garretson, and Wm. B. Dunning, (both reëlected.) A beautiful flag was presented to the Company by Mr. NOAH D. TAYLOR, Ex-Assistant Foreman, which was appropriately acknowledged.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.—Parties having recently applied for an injunction restraining the authorities from proceeding with the sewers now in course of construction in Jersey City, Chancellor WILLIAMSON has refused to grant the petition unless the parties applying will deposit $20,000 as security for any damages that may be demanded in consequence of a stoppage of the work.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange.—DEC. 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,200 Ohio St. 6s '86 | 103 | 100 Canton Company | 18¾ |
| 3,000 Ky. St. 6s 15 yrs. | 97½ | 100 Harlem R. Pref. | b30 20 |
| 8,000 Missouri St. 6s | 79½ | 300 Reading Rail'd | s30 54 |
| 1,000 Kentucky St. 6s | 100 | 300 do | b30 55 |
| 2,000 Ky. 6 p. c. l'ge bs | 98 | 300 do | 54¾ |
| 8,000 N. Y. S. 6s '72 ex. in. | 109 | 300 do | 54½ |
| 5,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s | 84 | 100 do | b60 55 |
| 500 N. Y. C. R. R. | 99 | 40 Mich. Central R. | 53½ |
| 4,000 E. R. R. con. b. '71. | 30½ | 25 do | 54 |
| 1,000 Hud. Riv R. 1stm. | 95 | 50 do | 54½ |
| 1,000 Gosh. Branch. Bs. | 60¾ | 55 do | 54¾ |
| 10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs. | 87½ | 10 Panama Railroad | 92 |
| 2,500 do | 87½ | 500 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. | 23 |
| 3,000 T. H. & A. 2d m. | 54½ | 100 do | 22¾ |
| 16,000 Mich. C. R. 8 p. c. 1stm. Sk. F. C'v. b | 83 | 125 do | 22 |
| 12,000 do | 83½ | 100 do | 21½ |
| 58 Manhattan Bank | 116 | 375 do | 21½ |
| 10 Am. Ex. Bank | 88½ | 100 do | 21¾ |
| 5 Metropolitan Bank | 94 | 150 do | 21 |
| 40 Market Bank | 91 | 50 M. S. & N. Ia. pf. sk. | 35¾ |
| 8 Imp. & Trad. Bank | 95 | 50 do | 35¼ |
| 233 Cumb. Coal Co | 10½ | 193 do | 36¾ |
| 50 do | s3 10½ | 148 do | 36 |
| 160 Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 103½ | 25 do | 35¾ |
| 30 do | 103¾ | 50 Ill. Cen. R. R. | 94 |
| 20 do | 104½ | 50 do | s10 93¾ |
| 25 Penn. Coal Comp'y. | 61¼ | 10 Cleve. & Pitts R.R. | 14½ |
| 20 Pac. Mail S. Co | 68 | 25 Galena & Chi. R. R. | 78½ |
| 85 do | s3 68¾ | 400 Cleve. & Tole. R. R. | 43¾ |
| 215 Bruns. City L. Co. | 4½ | 100 do | s10 43½ |
| 200 do | 4¾ | 100 do | s30 43 |
| 95 N. Y. Cent. R. R | opg 74¾ | 850 do | s3 43¼ |
| 365 do | 75 | 400 do | s10 43½ |
| 100 do | opg 75¾ | 37 do | 43 |
| 100 do | opg 75 | 50 C. & Rock Isl. R. R. | 79 |
| 1644 Erie Railroad | 17 | 100 do | 78 |
| 100 do | b30 17¼ | 10 do | 74¼ |
| 100 do | b7 17½ | 10 do | 73½ |
| 200 do | s60 16¾ | 100 Mill. & Miss. R. R. | b30 34 |
| 150 do | s10 16¾ | 380 LaCrosse & Mill. R. R. | 14 |
| 250 do | 17¾ | 100 do | b10 14 |
| 50 Hud. River R. R. | 22 | 225 do | 13¾ |
| 16 do | 21¾ | 115 do | 13¾ |
| 70 Harlem R. R. | 8¾ | 50 do | s10 13¾ |
| 70 do | 8¾ | 10 New-Jersey R.R. | 119 |
| 100 do | 8¾ | 25 C. B. & Quincey R.R. | 63 |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by S. DRAPER:

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Galena and Chicago 7s | Int. added 90 |
| $4,000 California 7s | Int. added 64½ |
| $2,000 California 7s | Int. added 64 |
| $2,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s | Int. added 20 |
| $2,000 Missouri 6s | Int. added 77½ |
| 30 shares Phenix Bank | 94 |
| 5 shares Bank of New York | 94½ |
| 5 shares Bank of New-York | 94½ |
| 20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co | 98½ |
| 25 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co | 102 |
| 150 shares Nicaragua Transit Co | 82 |
| 10 shares Commonwealth Bank | 80 |

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank | 122 |
| 20 shares Tradesmen's Bank | 96 |
| 90 shares Firemen's Ins. Co | 140 |
| 30 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co | 83½ |
| 50 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co | 104½ |
| 100 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co | 91 |
| 500 shares Am. & For. Iron Pavement Co... p. s | 2¾ |

Also, the following by EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co.:

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 Cleveland and Toledo 7s | Int. added 54 |
| $5,000 Terre Haute and Alton 8s | Int. added 51 |

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,500 Black River and Utica 7s | Int. added 30 |
| $2,000 Mil. City 7 ℔ ct. Bs. of 1877, Int. add. | 58¾@59 |
| $300 Sac. City 7 ℔ ct. Bonds of 1875, Int. added | 52 |
| $6,000 Great Wes. (Ill.) R. 1st m. 10s, Int. ad. | 33¾@34 |
| $670 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856 | 78 |
| $840 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856 | 78 |
| $250 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1847 | 68¾ |
| $280 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857 | 68¾ |
| 20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co | 100 |
| 85 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad | 13 |

Also the following business notes of hand:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beale, Melick & Dewitt, at 4 months, due July 12, 1857, $701 14 | 10 |
| Beale, Melick & Dewitt, at 4 months, due July 17, 1857, $1,017 45 | 10 |
| Beale, Melick & Dewitt, at 90 days, due June 18, 1857, $586 47 | 10 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Missouri St. 6s | 79 | 10 Erie Railroad | 17 |
| 1,000 North Car. St. 6s | 87 | 450 do | 17¼ |
| 500 Ill. Cent. RR. bs. | 87½ | 400 do | s60 16¾ |
| 2,000 Te. He. & Al. 2d m. | 54¾ | 100 do | 17¼ |
| 1,000 La Ce. & M. L. G. b. | 29 | 100 Reading R. R. | 53¾ |
| 27 Del. & Hd. Can Co. | 104½ | 200 do | 53½ |
| 50 do | s30 104½ | 25 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. | 21¾ |
| 30 do | 104¾ | 140 do | 21¾ |
| 25 Pac. Mail St. Co | 68½ | 25 Mich. So. & N. Ia. p. s. | 36 |
| 50 N. Y. Cent. R. | s30 74 | 100 Clev. & Tol. R. R | b7 43¾ |
| 25 do | opg 74¾ | 50 do | s3 43¾ |
| 10 do | pkr 75 | 300 do | s10 43¾ |
| 100 do | b30 75 | 300 do | s60 43 |
| 100 La Crosse & Mi. RR. | 13½ | 50 do | b30 44 |
| 100 Panama R'd | b60 93 | 200 do | 43¾ |
| 50 Harlem Railroad | s15 43½ | 200 do | s15 43½ |

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

We compile the following interesting table of the leading Imports of the year from official data furnished to us in advance of the Treasury report from Washington:

WHAT WE BUY OF FOREIGN STATES—1857.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar | $42,776,501 | Woolens | $31,286,218 |
| Molasses | 8,259,175 | Raw Wool | 2,125,744 |
| Coffee | 22,426,758 | Cottons | 28,685,727 |
| Tea | 5,775,175 | Flax and Hemp Goods | 11,961,124 |
| Iron fabrics | 25,864,109 | Raw Hemp | 2,353,891 |
| Copper | 3,848,723 | Laces and Embroideries | 5,894,890 |
| Tin | 5,866,096 | Clothing | 1,918,988 |
| Lead | 3,369,102 | Hats and Straw Goods | 2,246,928 |
| Hides & Leather | 14,640,159 | Gunny Cloth | 2,139,793 |
| Salt | 2,032,583 | Watches, &c | 5,156,871 |
| Rags | 1,448,125 | China and Glass | 6,134,276 |
| Flaxseed | 3,063,824 | Furs | 2,358,540 |
| Saltpetre | 1,156,825 | Wines | 4,274,181 |
| Indigo & Madder | 2,385,981 | Brandy, Gin, &c | 5,016,000 |
| Fruits and Spices | 4,167,499 | Cigars & Tobacco | 5,601,888 |
| Drugs, Oils, &c | 6,800,980 | Miscellaneous | 43,643,814 |
| Guano | 1,201,476 | | |
| Books and Papers | 1,762,825 | | |
| Silks | 30,837,292 | | |
| Total in 1857 | | | $348,428,342 |
| Last year | | | 310,432,810 |

Of the excess—$37,996,082—over last year in the total of above purchases, no less than $[illegible],171,042 is from the increased value of sugar and Molasses alone, as follows:

IMPORT OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES—1856-7.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1856, 545,754 lbs. Sugar value of | $29,529,9[illegible] |
| In 1856, 23,617,674 gallons Molasses | 4,234,6[illegible] |
| Total *last* year | $26,864,63[illegible] |
| Of which from Spanish Islands | 23,809,2[illegible] |
| In 1857, 777,003,215 lbs. Sugar, value of | $42,776,5[ill